REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

DURING THE YEAR

1913-14.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

Acces no: 20071/6
Pages no: 122

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1914.

PRICE, 3 *rupees* 4 *annas*.] [5 *shillings*.

R
V211, 8r N13
N14; 2

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION ... ... PAGE ix

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

I.—General and Political.

PARAS.		PAGE
1.	General	i
2.	Personnel of the Administration	i
3.	His Excellency the Governor's tours	ii
4–7.	Travancore	iii
8, 9.	Cochin	iv
10.	Pudukkottai	iv
11.	Banganapalle	v
12.	Sandur	v
13.	Condition of the people	v

II.—Administration of the Land.

14.	Realization of land revenue	vi
15.	Surveys	vi
16.	Settlements	vi
17.	Land Records	vii
18.	Waste lands	vii
19.	Court of Wards	vii
20.	Revenue and rent-paying classes	viii

III.—Protection.

21.	Course of legislation	viii
22.	Police	viii
23.	Criminal Justice	ix
24.	Prisons	x
25.	Civil Justice	x
26.	Registration	xi
27.	Registered Companies	xi
28.	Notaries public	xii
29.	Co-operative Credit Societies	xii
30.	Local Board administration	xii
31.	Municipal administration—Mufassal	xii
32.	Do. Madras City	xiii
33.	Military (Volunteering)	xiv
34.	Marine	xiv
35.	Mortality caused by wild animals and snakes	xiv
36.	Arms, explosives and sulphur	xiv

IV.—Production and Distribution.

37.	Agriculture	xiv
38.	Civil Veterinary Department	xv
39.	Weather and crops	xv
40, 41.	Horticulture	xv
42.	Government Cinchona Plantations	xvi
43.	Fisheries	xvi
44–47.	Forests	xvi
48.	Mines	xviii
49.	Manufactures	xix
50–52.	Sea-borne trade	xix
53.	Public Works—General	xx
54.	Railways	xx
55.	Canals	xxi
56.	Irrigation	xxi

V.—Revenue and Finance.

PARAS.		PAGE
57.	General revenue and expenditure	xxii
58.	Imperial revenues	xxii
59.	Provincial revenues	xxiii
60.	Local funds	xxiii
61.	Port and Marine funds	xxiii
62.	Municipal revenues	xxiv

VI.—Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

63.	Births and deaths	xxiv
64.	Emigration and immigration	xxiv
65.	Medical relief	xxiv
66.	Medical College and schools	xxv
67.	The Pasteur Institute, Coonoor	xxv
68.	Lunatic asylums	xxv
69.	Sanitation	xxv
70.	Vaccination	xxvi

VII.—Instruction.

71.	General administrative changes	xxvi
72.	General statistics and finance	xxvi
73.	University and Collegiate education	xxvi
74.	Secondary education (boys)	xxvii
75.	Elementary education (boys)	xxvii
76.	Special education	xxvii
77.	Female education	xxvii
78.	European education	xxvii
79.	Reformatory School, Chingleput	xxvii
80.	Government examinations	xxviii
81.	Lawrence Memorial School	xxviii
82.	The School of Arts	xxviii
83.	Libraries	xxviii
84.	Periodicals	xxviii
85.	Registration of books	xxviii
86.	Government Museum and Marine Aquarium	xxviii
87.	Meteorology	xxviii
88.	Astronomy	xxix

VIII.—Archæology.

89.	Archæology	xxix
90.	Epigraphy	xxix

IX.—Miscellaneous.

91.	Ecclesiastical	xxix
92.	Stationery	xxix
93.	Government Press, Madras	xxx
94.	Chemical Examiner's Department	xxx
95.	Charitable institutions	xxx
96.	Muhammadans in the service of Government	xxx

200716

R
V211,8r N13
N14;2

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS, Etc.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.

	PAGE
Physical Features of the Country, Area, Climate and Chief Staples	1

POLITICAL.

	PAGE
Historical Summary	1
Form of Administration	1
Character of Land Tenures	1
System of Survey	1
System of Settlements	1
Civil Divisions of the British Territory ...	2
Details of the Census of 1911 — Tribes and Languages	2

Changes in the Administration.

PARAS.		PAGE
9.	Changes in the administration	2

Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

TRAVANCORE STATE.

PARAS.		PAGE
10.	Revenue and finance	2
11–16.	Protection	3
17.	Production and distribution	4
18.	Vital statistics and medical relief ...	4
19.	Education	5

COCHIN STATE.

PARAS.		PAGE
20.	General and political	5
21.	Revenue and finance	5
22–26.	Protection	6
27.	Production and distribution	7
28.	Public Works and Railway and Marine trade	7
29.	Vital statistics, medical services and sanitation	7
30.	Education	7

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.

PARAS.		PAGE
31.	General and political	8
32.	Revenue and finance	8
33–35.	Protection	8
36.	Production and distribution	9
37.	Vital statistics and medical relief ...	9
38.	Education	10

BANGANAPALLE STATE.

PARAS.		PAGE
39.	General and political	10
40.	Protection	10
41.	Production and distribution	11
42.	Education	11
43.	Medical	11

SANDUR STATE.

PARAS.		PAGE
44.	General	11
45.	Revenue and finance	11
46.	Protection	11
47.	Production and distribution	12
48.	Vital statistics, etc.	12
49.	Education	12

Condition of the People.

PARAS.		PAGE
50.	Condition of the people	12

Political Pensions.

PARAS.		PAGE
51.	Political pensions	13

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Realization of Land Revenue.

PARAS.		PAGE
52.	General	14
53.	Peshkash and shrotriem jodi	14
54, 55.	Ryotwari and miscellaneous	14
56.	Cesses	15
57.	Collections	15
58.	Coercive processes	15
59.	Loans and advances	15

Surveys.

PARAS.		PAGE
60.	Surveys	16
61.	Survey parties	16
62.	Central office	16

Settlements.

PARAS.		PAGE
63.	Parties	17
64-68.	Districts	17
69.	Registers	17

Land Records.

70.	Staff	18
71.	Operations preliminary to maintenance.	18
72.	Current maintenance	18

Waste Lands.

73.	Waste lands	19

Government Estates.

74.	Government estates	19

Wards' Estates.

PARAS.		PAGE
75.	Number of estates	19
76.	Finance	19
77.	Surplus balances	20
78.	Agricultural improvements	20
79.	Establishment charges	20
80.	Works	20
81.	Debts	20
82.	Encumbered estates	20
83.	Education of wards	20
84.	Miscellaneous	20

Revenue and Rent-paying Classes.

85.	Revenue-paying classes	20
86.	Rent-paying classes	21

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

	Legislating authority	22

Course of Legislation.

88.	Legislative Council	22
89.	Acts and Bills	22
90.	Government of India	23

Police.

91.	Changes in the Police force	23
92.	Discipline	23
93.	Education	23
94.	Village Police	23
95.	Armed Reserves	24
96.	Railway Police	24
97, 98.	Criminal Investigation Department	24
99.	Crime	24
100-102.	Detection and prevention of crime	24
103.	Madras City Police	25

Criminal Justice.

104.	Courts	25
105.	Business	26
106.	Original cases	26
107.	Appeals	26
108.	Revision and reference	26
109	Miscellaneous	26
110.	Punishments	27

Prisons.

111.	Accommodation	27
112.	Prisoners	27
113.	Convicts	27
114.	Conduct	28
115.	Vital statistics	28
116.	Sanitation	28
117.	Financial	28

Civil Justice.

118.	Tribunals	29
119-121.	Litigation	29
122-128.	Courts of original jurisdiction	29
129.	Insolvency	31
130.	Appellate Courts	31
131.	Revision and reference	31
132.	Execution	32
133.	Miscellaneous	32

Registration.

134.	Registration offices	32
135.	Registration	32
136.	Prosecutions	32
137.	Copying of documents	32
138.	General	32
139.	Registered companies	32
140.	Notaries public	33

Co-operative Credit Societies.

141.	General	33
142-145.	Working of societies	34

Local Board Administration.

146-148.	Local Boards and Union Panchayats	35
149.	Receipts	35
150-155.	Expenditure	36
156.	Railways	37

Municipal Administration—Mufassal.

157.	General	37
158.	Constitution of Councils	38
159.	Receipts	38
160.	Loans	38
161.	Incidence of taxation	39
162, 163.	Expenditure	39
164.	Debt	39

Municipal Administration—City of Madras.

165.	Financial	40
166-168.	Works	40
169.	Drainage	41
170.	Water-supply	41
171.	Relief of congestion	41
172.	Education	41
173.	Sanitation and medical services	41
174.	Miscellaneous	42

Military (Volunteering).

175.	Military (Volunteering)	42

Marine.

176, 177.	Madras Port Trust	42
178.	Minor ports	43

Mortality caused by Wild Animals and Snakes.

179.	Human mortality	43
180.	Cattle mortality	44
181.	Destruction of wild animals	44

Miscellaneous.

182.	Arms, explosives and sulphur	44
183.	Poisons Act, 1904	44

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

PARAS.		PAGE
184.	Staff	45
185-187.	Agricultural stations	45
188.	Agricultural College, Coimbatore	46
189-192.	Civil Veterinary Department	46
193.	Pumping and Boring Department	47

Weather and Crops.

194.	Rainfall	48
195.	Crops	48

Horticulture.

196.	Government Botanical Gardens and Parks, the Nilgiris	48
197.	The Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras	49
198.	Government Cinchona Plantations	49
199.	Quinine Factory	49

Fisheries.

200.	General	49
201.	Fishcuring	50
202.	Chank and oyster fisheries	50
203.	Pisciculture	50
204.	Finance	50

Forests.

205.	Area	50
206.	Settlement	51
207.	Demarcation, survey and maps	51
208.	Working-plans	51
209.	Communications and buildings	51
210-213.	Protection	51
214.	Sylviculture	52
215	Exploitation	53
216.	Output	53
217.	Finance	53
218.	Administration	54
219.	Forest College, Coimbatore	54

Mines.

220.	Mines	54

Manufactures.

PARAS.		PAGE
221.	General	54
222.	Indian Factories Act	55
223.	Cotton and Jute mills	55
224.	Industries	55

Sea-borne Trade.

225.	General summary	56
226-230.	Imports	56
231-235.	Exports	59
236.	Distribution of trade	60
237.	Treasure	61
238.	Shipping (foreign trade)	61
239.	Coasting trade	61
240.	Ports	62

Public Works—General.

241.	Administrative changes	62
242.	Chief Engineer's office	62

Civil and Military Works.

243, 244.	Works in progress	63
245.	Workshops	63

Railways and Tramways.

246.	Control	64
247.	Development	64
248.	Surveys	64
249.	District Board Railways	64
250.	Tramways	65

Public Works—Canals.

251.	Receipts	65
252.	Traffic	65

Public Works Department—Irrigation.

253.	Gross expenditure and revenue	65
254.	Class I. Protective Major works	65
255.	Major Productive works	65
256, 257.	Revenue	66
258.	Remissions	66
259.	Class II. Minor Works and Navigation.	66
260.	Classes III and IV	66
261.	Tank Restoration scheme	66
262.	Class V. Agricultural works	67
263, 264.	Investigation of projects	67
265.	Miscellaneous	68

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Revenue and Finance other than Municipal.

(a) GROSS REVENUE.

266.	Revenue and expenditure	69
267.	Surplus revenue	70
268.	Cash balances	71

(b) IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

269.	General	71
270.	Land revenue	71
271.	Canal revenue	71
272.	Customs	71
273.	Opium	71
274.	Salt	72
275.	Excise (Abkāri)	72
276.	Stamps	72
277.	Assessed taxes	72
278.	Other imperial receipts	73
279.	Other imperial expenditure	73
280.	Capital outlay on Railway and irrigation works not charged to Revenue.	73
281.	Imperial loans	73

(c) REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

282.	Provincial revenues	73
283.	Land revenue	74
284.	Forests	74
285.	Registration	74
286.	Other provincial receipts	74
287.	Other provincial expenditure	74
288.	Provincial loans	75
289-302.	Local funds	75

Municipal Revenues.

303.	Municipal revenues	77

Excise administration.

304.	General	77
305.	Country liquor	78
306.	Toddy	78
307.	Foreign liquor	78
308.	Opium and intoxicating drugs	78
309.	Offences	78

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

PARAS.		PAGE
	Details of Census	79
	Births and Deaths.	
311.	Registration	79
312.	Chief diseases	79
313.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	80
	Emigration and Immigration.	
314.	Regulated	80
315.	Non-regulated	80
	Medical Relief.	
316.	Institutions	81
317.	Relief	81
318.	Diseases	81
319-321.	Medical College, Madras	81
322.	Medical Schools	82
	The Pasteur Institute, Coonoor.	
323.	The Pasteur Institute, Coonoor ...	82
	Lunatic Asylums.	
324.	Lunatic Asylums	83
	Sanitation.	
325.	Sanitary Board	83
326.	Sanitary Commissioner	83
327.	Sanitary Engineer	84
	Vaccination.	
328.	Vaccination	84

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

PARAS.		PAGE
	General System of Public Instruction	85
	Education.	
330.	Staff	85
331.	Rules and Codes	85
332.	General statistics	85
333.	Finance	85
334-336.	University and Collegiate education ...	86
337.	Secondary education	87
338.	Elementary education	87
339-341.	Special education	87
342.	Female education	88
343.	European education	88
344.	Education of Muhammadans	88
345.	Education of Panchamas	89
	Reformatory School, Chingleput.	
346.	Reformatory School, Chingleput ...	89
	Miscellaneous.	
347.	Government examinations	89
348, 349.	Lawrence Memorial School	90
350.	School of Arts, Madras	90
	Literary Societies	90
	Literature and the Press.	
352, 353.	Libraries	90
354.	Periodicals	91
355.	Registration of books	91
	Arts and Sciences.	
356-358.	Government Museum	91
359.	Marine Aquarium	92
360.	Meteorology	92
361.	Astronomy	92

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

PARAS.		PAGE
362.	Archæology	93
363.	Epigraphy	93

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PARAS.		PAGE
	Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction ...	94
	Ecclesiastical.	
365.	Church of England	94
366.	Church of Scotland	94
	Stationery.	
367.	Stationery	94
	The Government Press.	
368.	Finance	95
369.	Outturn	95
370.	Miscellaneous	95
371.	District presses	95
	The Chemical Examiner's Department.	
372.	General	95
373, 374.	Medico-legal investigations	95
	Charitable Institutions.	
375.	General	96
376.	Monegar Choultry, etc.	96
377.	Triplicane Langerkhana	96
	Muhammadans in the service of Government.	
378.	Muhammadans in the service of Government	97

INTRODUCTION.

THE report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1913–14 follows the same lines as the reports of previous years. The standing information contained in the red letter chapters of the report for 1911–12 is only referred to in the present report. At the head of each article in Part II the period to which it relates has been stated, and wherever the information given in Part I does not relate to the official year 1913–14, the fact is noted in the margin. The references in italics in the margin of Part I are to the corresponding portions of Part II.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

5

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

General.

1. The year 1913–14 in the Madras Presidency was on the whole uneventful, but there were two or three happenings of more than ordinary interest. In May 1913 there occurred on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway system and also to some extent on the South Indian Railway the first railway strike in India on a large scale, and traffic was seriously disorganized on the first mentioned railway for about ten days; the strike was "officially" announced by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India who put in the same claims regarding recognition of their officials as representative of the men, over which there was such a struggle in England. The strike movement also spread to the B.B. and C.I. and G.I.P. Railways in Bombay. In December of the same year there was a serious riot among the workmen at the Perambur Railway Workshops arising out of the introduction of a new agreement which they considered unduly favourable to the Company. In June the "Children's Day" in honour of the Viceroy's birthday and in rejoicing for his and Lady Hardinge's escape from death in December 1912 was widely and enthusiastically celebrated in Madras Presidency as in the rest of India. His Excellency the Viceroy arrived in the Presidency in the course of his tour through India in the month of November, and visited Mantapam to inspect the new Indo-Ceylon route. While in Madras he made an important speech as to his attitude in regard to the Indian grievances in South Africa, the sequel to which was the appointment of Sir Benjamin Robertson to proceed to Durban as the representative of the Government of India before the commission appointed by the South African Government to inquire into the strike disturbances in Natal. The year was a prosperous one for all classes and the revenue continued to expand; new activities or extension of existing ones on the part of Government and the necessity of compensating for the rise in prices by increased pay to Government servants increased the expenditure also, and the surplus was not so large as in the previous year. Though the year was prosperous, crime continued to increase, whether actually or as the result of better reporting and detection it is difficult to say; the number of murders was a record. Reference to the general economic condition and progress of the people will be found in the portion headed "Condition of the people" below.

Personnel of the Administration.

2. His Excellency Lord Pentland continued to hold the office of Governor of the Madras Presidency throughout the year 1913–14. There were also no changes among the Members of Council. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, K.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., I.C.S., who was a temporary Member of

Council from 30th March 1912 became an ordinary Member on 4th July 1913 in succession to Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Governor's tours.

3. During the year 1913–14 His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Pentland, P.C., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras, made five tours. On his first tour, which lasted from the 8th to the 22nd April 1913, His Excellency visited Coimbatore and Malabar districts. Besides visiting several municipal and public institutions, and receiving addresses at the headquarters of both districts, he laid the foundation stone of the Forest College and opened the Coronation Park at Coimbatore and from Calicut visited the Androth, Kalpeni and Minicoy Islands of the Laccadive Islands as well as British Cochin in the R.I.M.S. "Hardinge." On the invitation of the Viceroy Lord Hardinge, Lord Pentland paid a visit to Simla in August 1913. His Excellency's second tour was in Salem district in October 1913. Arriving at Salem on the 22nd October His Excellency received addresses from the Municipal Council, the District Board and the people of Salem, and inspected the chief public institutions. Yercaud was also visited, and here His Excellency received a deputation from the Shevaroys Planters' Association. From Salem His Excellency proceeded to Matigiri to visit the Hosur Remount Depot and returned to Madras on October 30. The third tour was in Vizagapatam and Ganjam districts. Leaving Madras on 30th November 1913, His Excellency arrived at Waltair the next day, and was presented with an address by the Municipal Council of Vizagapatam. The institutions visited, included the Lunatic Asylum, Central Jail, Mrs. Ankitam Venkata Narasinga Rao's College, Civil Hospital and Medical School, and Queen Mary High School for Indian Girls. He also received a deputation from the Vizagapatam District Association, and opened the Edward VII Coronation Market, the gift of the Raja of Kurupam. On his way to Chatrapur (Ganjam) His Excellency halted at Vizianagram where he laid the foundation stone of the college hostel and opened the town's new water-works. From Chatrapur His Excellency visited Berhampur, where he received addresses from various local bodies and associations, and a deputation from the Ganjam District Association. He also laid the foundation stone of an Uriya hostel to be attached to the Kallikota College. Russellkonda and Rambha were visited by motor. His Excellency next visited Parlakimedi where, besides receiving Municipal and other addresses, he laid the foundation stone of the Raja's College extension. His Excellency returned to Madras on the 16th December. On the 21st January 1914 His Excellency visited Chingleput and returned to Madras *viâ* Seven Pagodas on the 22nd January. The fifth tour was in Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly districts. Dindigul was first visited on 16th February 1914. From there His Excellency proceeded to Kodaikanal, where he received an address from the Municipal Council, formally opened the water-works and cut the first sod of St. George's Homes. His Excellency next went to Madura, where he was presented with addresses by the local bodies of both Madura and Ramnad districts. At Madura several institutions were inspected and deputations from various bodies received. His Excellency also laid the foundation stone of the Madura College hostel. At the invitation of the Chairman and the Board of Directors of the South Indian Railway Company, His Excellency went to Dhanushkodi and opened the new Indo-Ceylon route *viâ* Dhanushkodi and Talaimannar on the Ceylon side. On his return he visited the Ramesvaram temple, and proceeded to

Mantapam. From here he inspected the Krusadai Island in connection with the development of the fishing industry. After laying the foundation stone of a dispensary, the gift of Khan Bahadur Qasim Muhammad Marakkayar at Mantapam, His Excellency left for Ramnad, where he visited the schools and hospitals, laid the foundation stone of the Raja's School, and presented the sanad of the title "Khan Bahadur" to Qasim Muhammad Marakkayar. Leaving Ramnad on the 25th February 1914 His Excellency visited Tinnevelly, Palamcottah, Nazareth and Tuticorin, receiving addresses from a number of local bodies and opening the new Municipal office buildings at Tinnevelly. From Tuticorin he visited the Chank Fisheries off the coast and saw some improved cotton cultivation at Maniyachi. His Excellency returned to Madras on the 6th March 1914. Besides granting interviews to a number of gentlemen, His Excellency held informal conferences with the revenue and educational officers of each of the districts which he visited.

Travancore. (M.E. 1088.)*
Part II, paras. 10 to 19.
Revenue and finance.

4. The revenues of the State continued to expand in almost all departments, the total receipts being Rs. 148·11 lakhs; expenditure amounted to Rs. 145·98 lakhs, leaving a surplus of over 2 lakhs to be added to the previous State balances of Rs. 75·78 lakhs. A payment of over 2 lakhs to the Sinking fund for the Shencotta-Quilon Railway, which although not yet paying its way carried increased traffic during the year, was a new item of expenditure.

Protection.

5. The Legislative Council was expanded during the year, the number of members being raised from 10 to 15. Of the seven regulations passed the most important was that relating to marriage, succession and family management among the Nayars. Reorganization of the police force at an additional cost of Rs. 94,677 per annum was carried out. In regard to crime, out of 4,196 cognizable cases for disposal no less than 1,089 were referred as false; grave crime except "culpable homicide not amounting to murder" decreased; as many as 13 cases of false coining, mostly relating to British coins, were reported. Jail offences rose considerably in number; 79·5 per cent. of the jail expenditure was recouped by prisoners' labour. The number of Criminal Courts was increased to 67 by the opening of three new Stationary Magistrates' Courts. There was a fall in the number of cases under the Penal Code, but an increase in those under local and special laws; as usual the largest number of convictions was under the Abkari Regulations. The number of Civil Courts remained as before, but two additional Judges were sanctioned for the High Court for a period of six months to work off arrears. There was a large increase in the number of suits filed, though appeals were less, and arrears still further increased.

Production and distribution.

6. On the whole the season was favourable to agriculture; prices of food-grains rose slightly and so also did the wages of labour. Exports and imports rose by 5 lakhs and 38 lakhs of rupees, respectively, while the number of factories increased from 76 to 88; most of these however are on a small scale. Forest revenue nearly doubled itself. Public Works expenditure rose by Rs. 8 lakhs, the increase being distributed over all branches, and good progress was made with the Kodayar Project works. The construction of a railway from Quilon to Trivandrum has

* 16th August 1912 to 15th August 1913.

been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India, and the greater portion of the land required has been acquired.

Education.

7. Considerable activity was manifested during the year in the sphere of education; the inspecting staff was strengthened; two new professors were added to the Maharaja's College staff; the pay of secondary teachers was revised; and a general scheme of scholarships for secondary schools was introduced. Expenditure on education rose from Rs. 9·55 lakhs to Rs. 12·84 lakhs and the proportion of children of school-going age who were under instruction increased from 35 to 39·8 per cent.

Cochin. (M.E. 1088.)* *Part II, paras. 20 to 30.*

Revenue and finance.

8. The sixtieth birthday of the Raja was celebrated throughout the State, and to mark the event the Raja announced several "boons" including an interesting constitutional change. During the year a Post Office Money-Order system was introduced. The total receipts of the State were Rs. 47·88 lakhs and the expenditure was Rs. 40·79 lakhs, the financial transactions of the year ending in a net surplus of Rs. 9 lakhs after making provision for all liabilities against the Durbar. The increase of revenue over that of the previous year was Rs. 4·45 lakhs to which Land Revenue and Forests chiefly contributed.

Protection.

Seven regulations were passed during the year. Following the example of Travancore and Madras Presidency, improvements in the pay and prospects of the police were partially carried out. Out of Rs. 16,000 stolen property, the high proportion of 50 per cent. was recovered by the police. As in Travancore there was a considerable rise in civil litigation, appeals increasing *pro rata* with original suits.

Production and distribution.

9. Agriculture in general was in a flourishing condition, but the coffee crop was not quite so good as usual; the area fully planted up with rubber was 6,982 acres and the growth of the plants was exceptionally good, while the yield from bearing trees was distinctly encouraging. External trade increased considerably, and the net earnings of the State railway after payment of the dues of the South Indian Railway Company who work it, amounted to 5·30 per cent. on the capital against 4·07 per cent. in the previous year.

Instruction.

There was an increase of schools of all classes—Sirkar, aided and unaided. Thirty per cent. of the pupils under instruction were girls, and the proportion of boys and girls to the male and female population of school-going age rose from 53·6 and 24 to 69 and 29 per cent. respectively.

Pudukkottai (Fasli 1323.)† *Part II, paras. 31 to 38.*

10. The Raja returned from Europe to the State in November 1913 and after a stay of about four months left for Europe again in February 1914; he paid a State visit to His Excellency the Viceroy at Madras on the 25th November 1913. The revenues of the State continued to exceed the expenditure and the State balances were about 30 lakhs at the end of the fasli. The season was favourable and the condition of the agricultural classes was good. The expenditure in the Public Works Department showed some improvement but the progress made with the repair of irrigation sources was very unsatisfactory. During the year five regulations were passed; none require special notice. There was a slight increase in civil litigation, but the work of the courts kept pace with the incoming business. Crime decreased and also the number of cases in the Criminal Courts; judging by results the work of the Police was not brilliant, while

* 16th August 1912 to 15th August 1913. † 1st July 1913 to 30th June 1914.

the Criminal Courts improved in efficiency. Public health was good on the whole and the administration of the Municipal Council in Pudukkottai town and of five unions in outside villages was satisfactory. The filtration system of the town water-supply continued to be unsatisfactory. Although the State expenditure on education was much increased, there has been a disappointing falling off in the number of pupils under instruction.

Banganapalle. *Part II, paras. 39 to 43.*

11. The total revenues of the State for the year were Rs. 2·92 lakhs, a figure slightly less than that of the previous year, and expenditure was Rs. 2·65 lakhs. The revenue from Forests rose considerably owing to the exploitation of new sources of income, and more money than previously was spent on sanitation, education and the encouragement of new industries. Like the neighbouring districts the State suffered from deficient rainfall in August and October; the cotton harvest was good, but prices were poor. Cambodia cotton and groundnut cultivation are spreading in the State. Education appears to be improving—in popularity at least; in the technical school, it has been decided to open a branch for rough work as applications for admission are discouraged by the long time taken to learn the fine work at present taught.

Sandur. *Part II, paras. 44 to 49.*

12. The only events of administrative importance were the installation of the Raja in July 1913, and the departure in September on a year's furlough of Diwan Bahadur T. Kodandarama Nayudu, who has been Diwan of the State since 1897. Owing to insufficiency of rainfall from July to September the crop outturn was poor. There was a slight rise of prices towards the end of the year, but the poor do not appear to have been much affected by it. Both revenue and expenditure rose considerably, the latter rise being chiefly due to the costs of installation ceremony. The finances were on the whole satisfactory, but budget allotments on public works especially on the palace were not fully utilized. Plague broke out in one village, but its spread was stopped by prompt evacuation and other preventive measures. Small-pox also appeared in some villages, there being 8 deaths out of 149 attacks. Birth-rate is higher and death-rate lower than last year. The policy of improving Sandur town by widening the roads was continued, and steps are being taken to improve water-supply. Education was not satisfactory though attendance increased.

Condition of the people. (Fasli 1323)* *Part II, para. 50.*

13. A good north-east monsoon to some extent compensated for an erratic south-west monsoon, and as owing to the favourable beginning of the latter more than the normal area had been put under cultivation, prices ruled but little higher than in the previous year. The bulk and value of the foreign trade was again a record and exports largely exceeded imports; imports increased and increased in those articles which are tests of the prosperity of a people. Public health, except for the annual outbreak of cholera toward the end of the hot weather, was good, and there was very little plague; cattle mortality however continued high. Considerable progress was made in agricultural practice, education and sanitation, but there is still little sign of industrial development on any large scale.

* 1st July 1913 to 30th June 1914.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Realization of land revenue. (Fasli 1322.)*
Part II, paras. 52 to 59.

14. The current demand on account of peshkash was a little less than that of the previous year, the decrease being mainly due to the non-inclusion in the current demand of Rs. 5,015 due from the Arni jaghir which was ordered to be collected in July 1913 and also to reduction on account of lands taken up for public purposes. Quit-rent on shrotriem villages also showed a slight decline. The total assessment on ryotwari holdings rose by nearly 2 lakhs, the increase being principally due to the introduction of resettlement rates in the Coimbatore district and to the favourable character of the season. The revenue derived from water-rate and second-crop charges increased by 3·54 lakhs. Season remissions showed a decrease of 7·33 lakhs. The total demand under land revenue and cesses rose to 751·04 lakhs, of which 98·8 per cent. was collected within the fasli. Of the arrear demand of 12·73 lakhs, 90·5 per cent. was collected within the fasli and 1·16 per cent. was written off the accounts. The balance outstanding at the end of the fasli including both arrears and current was 9·48 lakhs which was considerably reduced by subsequent collections. Coercive processes were sparingly used in the collection of revenue and the proportion of the number of defaulters whose property was actually sold to the total number of pattadars was only 0·5 per thousand. The advances made during the fasli under the two Loans Acts increased by 0·94 lakh. Nearly 30 per cent. of the increase was in North Arcot and Tinnevelly where a Special Deputy Collector was employed to popularize State loans. The charges of district administration excluding the cost of village establishment were 7·7 per cent. of the land revenue and cesses realized. Including village service charges, the total charges amounted to 16·6 per cent. which is slightly in excess of that of the previous year. The increase is due to further additions to village service establishments in proprietary estates the charges for which are now provincialized.

Surveys.
Part II, paras. 60 to 62.

15. All the six survey parties at work in the preceding year continued their operations, one of them being engaged exclusively on the survey of proprietary estates in the Northern Circars. The rest were employed mostly on resurveys and revision surveys of Government tracts in the districts of Anantapur, Chittoor, North Arcot, Trichinopoly and Madura, though small extents of proprietary estates were also dealt with in Ramnad and Tinnevelly. The total outturn of the six parties comprised the cadastral survey of 2·6 square miles and the resurvey and revision survey of 1,860 square miles of Government lands, in addition to the cadastral survey of 225·7 square miles of proprietary estates and the block survey of 182 square miles of whole inam villages. The outturn fell short of the forecast by 583·84 square miles or 20 per cent. 2,297 square miles area of village maps were printed during the year, proofs of 1,100 square miles of new village maps were also supplied to Settlement officers, and a number of revised and new taluk maps passed through the press.

Settlements.
Part II, paras. 63 to 69.

16. The five settlement parties at work at the end of the previous year continued their operations in the year under report. The new rates of assessment were introduced in most of the villages in the Goomsur division

* 1st July 1912 to 30th June 1913.

of Ganjam and the block classification and demarcation of 316 whole inam villages in Vizagapatam were completed. Similar work for a number of villages in Nellore was completed by the preparation and submission to the Board of the diglott registers. In the course of the year orders were passed on the resettlement proposals for seven taluks in the North Arcot district and three in Chittoor, while considerable progress was made in the work of finally introducing the resettlement in five taluks of North Arcot and also in portions of Anantapur, Chittoor and Cuddapah districts. Introduction of resettlement was completed in Coimbatore district and in Srivilliputtur taluk of Ramnad. Operations preliminary to resettlement such as revision of adangals were in progress in Cuddalore taluk of South Arcot and Madura and the preparation of a scheme for resettling the latter district was well advanced. The result of the operations in those districts where settlement or resettlement was completed was an increase of 26·15 per cent. in the land revenue demand.

Land Records. *Part II, paras. 70 to 72.*

17. Land Records staffs were employed in all districts except Ramnad. The establishments in Ganjam, Guntur, Chittoor, North Arcot, South Arcot and Coimbatore were employed partly in connection with survey or settlement and partly in attending to regular maintenance or operations preliminary thereto. In Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Salem, Anjengo, Nellore, Malabar and South Canara the Land Records staff was employed on current maintenance, but in the last-mentioned three districts the demarcation of old sub-divisions also engaged the attention of the staff for some time; in most of the Trichinopoly district, Land Records Inspectors were employed on current sub-division work. In the remaining districts the Land Records staff was engaged partly in attending to current maintenance and partly in attending to operations preliminary thereto: preliminary operations in connection with the correction and completion of field maps were in progress in Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Bellary, Anantapur, North Arcot and the Nilgiris. Survey schools for the training of revenue subordinates in chain survey were held in 21 districts and schools for the training of karnams in 18 districts.

Waste lands. (Fasli 1322)* *Part II, para. 73.*

18. It has already been noted that the area under cultivation considerably increased under the encouragement of a good season at least in its opening stages; fallows consequently decreased considerably. Cultivable waste, although the amount of sivoijama cultivation had increased, was more by nearly 600,000 acres than in the previous fasli, the area of land not available for cultivation having been reduced and more land thrown open as assessed or unassessed waste.

Court of Wards. (Fasli 1322)* *Part II, paras. 75 to 84.*

19. There were 21 estates under the Court's management; in the fourth quarter of the fasli Parlakimedi was handed over to the young zamindar with a substantial balance of 29 lakhs, and improved by numerous new and repaired irrigation works, buildings, a settlement of rents, etc. The total receipts for the fasli were nearly 45 lakhs and expenditure was 45 lakhs. In all estates the receipts covered charges, and the expenditure mentioned above included repayment of 5 lakhs of debt and investments of nearly 4 lakhs. Ordinary expenditure was 6 lakhs over the previous year's figure owing to much increased expenditure on irrigation works. Thirteen estates had surplus balances at the end of the fasli

* 1st July 1912 to 30th June 1913.

running from Rs. 24,000 up to 6¼ lakhs. There was a slight rise in the proportion of charges for establishment and Government commission to ordinary expenditure. Two estates continued to be administered under the Encumbered Estates Act, and one is now practically clear of debt. The school for minor wards and sons and other relations of zamindars at Newington was managed efficiently and the pupils made satisfactory progress—educational and general. Eleven wards of the Court were in residence there, and relations of certain other zamindars also attended the school for the whole or part of the year. The Raja's College at Parlakimedi, which is maintained by the estate, continued to do very good work, as did also two girls' schools there. Sivaganga estate also maintained its school. Beyond the home-farms at Parlakimedi the Court did not undertake any special works for agricultural improvement or experiment, but the policy of improving existing irrigation works and constructing new ones was vigorously carried on in most estates. Over 11 lakhs worth of such work was done, of which 10 lakhs were paid for before the end of the fasli.

Revenue and rent-paying classes. (Fasli 1322.)*
Part II, paras 85 and 86.

20. There is nothing to record in regard to the revenue and rent paying classes that is not dealt with in other portions of the report except that friction and litigation between proprietors of estates and their ryots still continues in a few districts.

III.—PROTECTION.

Course of legislation.
Part II, paras. 88 to 90.

21. Sixteen meetings of the Legislative Council were held during the year and six Acts were passed, viz., the Madras Abkari (Amendment) Act, 1913, the Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1913, the Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Act, 1913, the Hindu Transfers and Bequests Act, 1914, the Madras Proprietary Estates Village-service (Amendment) Act, 1914, and the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914. Leave was granted for the introduction of seven private Bills, of which four were to amend the Madras Estates Land Act and two were intended to deal with Malabar Family Law. They were still before the Council at the end of the year.

Police. (1913.)
Part II, paras. 91 to 103.

22. There was a slight increase, viz., 51 in the strength of the police. The total cost of the department was Rs. 91,60,692 against Rs. 88,57,551 in 1912. Excluding the Royal bonus granted in 1912, the increase amounted to Rs. 4½ lakhs, of which half a lakh was due to the establishment of Criminal Settlements. There was an improvement in the conduct of the police. The percentage of departmental punishments again showed an appreciable decline, while the rise in the number of judicial punishments was inconsiderable. There was a satisfactory increase both in the amount of monetary rewards granted to the police and in the number of recipients. Six officers were awarded the King's Police medal and three received titles. The assistance rendered to the police by private individuals and village officers was suitably recognized by the grant of rewards. The number of grave crimes slightly rose; the increase was mainly under thefts and house-breakings, while the number of dacoities appreciably

* 1st July 1912 to 30th June 1913.

declined. The amount of property lost was larger. Three serious riots occurred at the Perambur Railway Workshops, Kovvuru (Nellore district), and Chakrapalli (Tanjore district) respectively. The first was due to discontent among workmen, the other two to the religious antagonism between Hindus and Muhammadans. Investigation of crime was fair but there was a slight falling off in detection. The proportion of cases successfully prosecuted also decreased. The percentage of property recovered was, however, higher. The number of cases struck off as maliciously and wilfully false was smaller, while the number of complainants prosecuted therein as well as the percentage of convictions obtained against them remained almost stationary. The number of registered houses of bad repute showed a further decline. There was a fall in the number of registered bad characters convicted, and of old offenders sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code, while the number of persons ordered under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, to notify residence, remained unchanged. Considerable advance was made in the establishment of settlements for criminal tribes. A number of criminal tribes were brought under the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act and their movements kept under control, with the result that gang crime and theft with violence decreased satisfactorily. Two settlements were opened at the end of the year in Madras City and Guntur town respectively for the reception and reclamation of prisoners undergoing imprisonment in jails. There was an increase both in the number of persons put up under security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and the percentage of persons bound over. The work of the Criminal Investigation Department including the Finger Print Bureau was, as before, useful and satisfactory. The reallocation of circles was carried on and before the end of the year all the districts in the Presidency save 9 were completely re-allocated. Fair progress was made in the construction of quarters for the police. The public peace was generally well maintained. His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to this Presidency in November 1913 was the occasion of special police arrangements, which were admirably carried out by all ranks of the force.

Criminal Justice. (1913.) *Part II, paras. 104 to 110.*

23. Eleven new benches of Honorary Magistrates were established during the year, and during the absence of the third and fourth Presidency Magistrates the experiment of appointing special benches from the Honorary Magistrates in Madras to try cases under the Indian Penal Code, Breach of Contract Act, etc., was tried with satisfactory results. The total number of cases instituted was 362,737, a rise of over 4,500 from the previous year's figures. Increased resort to the criminal courts in preference to the slower civil courts in land disputes, the complaints being brought under criminal trespass, mischief and sometimes theft of crop, is partly accountable for the rise. Serious crime on the whole slightly diminished, though the number of murders was the highest on record. Murders and attempts at murder increased especially in Kurnool, Malabar and Coimbatore. Eleven per cent. of all the cases under the Indian Penal Code were rejected under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code, while the percentage of convictions in cases tried was 39. The number of Village Magistrates exercising jurisdiction and the number of cases instituted in their courts both fell. The Presidency Magistrates had fewer cases to try, while mufassal magistrates

had over 6,000 cases more than in the previous year to dispose of; they had however a smaller number of cases pending at the end of the year. Similarly the sessions courts had more cases, but reduced their pendency. The courts to which the largest number of cases was committed were Coimbatore, North Arcot and Bellary; there was a large increase in the number committed to the Sessions Courts of Ganjam and Chingleput. Forty-seven cases were committed to the High Court against 53 in 1912. The average duration of trials in mufassal Magistrates' Courts was seven days as against six in the previous year, while in Sessions Courts for committal trials the average was forty days from committal to close of trial. From the Sessions Judges' reports it appears that the jury system worked on the whole satisfactorily. The number of appeals rose in all the superior courts, but not markedly; the percentage successful was comparatively small. Whipping sentences increased, the percentage of whippings to cases in which whipping could have been inflicted being 27·04 per cent. as against 19·76 in 1912 and 17·82 in 1911. A little more use was made of the probationary release provisions of section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, and the number of juveniles sent to jail showed a substantial decrease. Sentences of imprisonment for periods of fifteen days or under were rather more numerous than is desirable.

Prisons. (1913.) *Part II, paras. 111 to 117.*

24. The number of central, district and sub-jails remained the same as at the end of the previous year. There was a small decrease in the accommodation in jails. The daily average population rose from 11,332 to 11,400. The number of direct admissions to jails decreased. A reduction is noticeable in the number of youthful offenders under the age of 15. A fair measure of progress was made in the District Jail at Tanjore in the training of adolescent convicts on the Borstal system. Four convicts including 3 from sub-jails escaped in 1913 and all of them were recaptured. The number of offences and punishments recorded declined, and whipping was resorted to only in 8 cases. Habituals formed 27·74 per cent. of the convict population but received no less than 53·12 per cent. of the punishments and 3 of the whippings. The number of convicts released during the year under the remission rules was larger than in 1912. As regards sickness and mortality, the year gone by was a record year. The admissions to hospital were only 425·69 per thousand against 498·78 in 1912; the average sick per thousand fell from 19·25 to 15·81, while the death-rate works out to only 7·89 against 11·56. Cholera was the cause of 8 deaths, all of which occurred in sub-jails. Several important improvements were effected during the year in connection with the water-supply, kitchens, latrines, drainage, etc., in jails. The total expenditure during the year including outlay on buildings has increased.

Civil Justice. (1913.) *Part II, paras. 118 to 133.*

25. The total number of suits instituted in the Presidency in 1913 was 482,940 as against 484,622 in the previous year which however was the highest figure so far reached. The decrease occurred in nearly all classes of suits. For the Presidency as a whole, 1 suit was instituted for every 86 persons of the population. The ratio for the Presidency town remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 1 for every 26 persons. In the mufassal, North Malabar showed itself again the most litigious district with 1 suit for every 39 persons; and, excluding the Agency tracts, Bellary was again the least litigious with 1 suit for every 329 persons.

The total value of suits instituted in 1913 in courts other than Village and Revenue Courts and unpaid tribunals was Rs. 782 lakhs or Rs. 33 lakhs less than in 1912. The figure for that year, however, was exceptional, the next highest figure being Rs. 680 lakhs in 1910. Apart from suits in Revenue Courts for which suit values are not reported, 39·31 per cent. of the suits instituted were of the value of Rs. 20 and less, and 56·54 per cent. were between the values of Rs. 20 and Rs. 500. The number of suits instituted in Village Courts was practically the same as in 1912. The number of suits filed in Revenue Courts continued to increase, the figures being 24,642 against 23,814 in 1912, of which three districts contributed 12,476. Though the courts can cope with the current suits, the heavy arrears in some districts have necessitated the appointment of Special Deputy Collectors to relieve the Divisional officers. The number of ordinary suits filed in District Munisfs' Courts other than those for Agency tracts was somewhat less than in 1912, but the arrears heavily increased, the number pending at the end of the year being 55,428. Small Cause suits filed in these courts numbered 179,821 the highest on record, and arrears here also increased. Arrears have been steadily growing during the past few years, and notwithstanding appointments of temporary and additional Munsifs, the number of courts appears to be insufficient for the work to be done. In the District and Subordinate Judges' Courts, the arrears of original suits and small cause suits also increased. The District Judges were able to dispose of only a very small part of the important original litigation in the mufassal, since, apart from heavy criminal work, most of the time at their disposal for civil work is occupied with the hearing of civil appeals. The number of appeals filed in the District and Subordinate Judges' Courts was 11,560 and arrears declined considerably although the average duration of appeals rose. In the High Court the number of suits instituted was somewhat less than in 1912 and there was some reduction in the arrears. The number of appeals received however was more than the number disposed of during the year and the arrears increased from 1,424 to 1,621 or more than two years' work at the current rate of disposal. The total number of applications for execution received in all Mufassal Courts, Village Courts excepted, was 306,782. Satisfaction in full was obtained in 18·37 per cent. of the applications and in part for 7·43 per cent. of the applications disposed of. The number of wholly infructuous petitions continued at an unsatisfactorily high figure.

Registration. (1913.) *Part II, paras. 134 to 138.*

26. Ten new offices were added during the year. The total number of registrations slightly decreased, but the value of the transactions showed a very considerable increase. The registration of wills increased somewhat. The receipts of the department rose from 22·24 to 23·12 lakhs and the net revenue to Government was close on 10 lakhs.

Registered Companies. *Part II, para. 139.*

27. During the year 47 new companies were registered, and 40 companies ceased to work. Of the 472 companies remaining at the end of the year 17 were societies registered under the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912, and 4 companies falling under the provisions of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912. Amongst companies registered during the year one for the insurance of live-stock deserves mention. The average paid-up capital of Joint Stock Companies, viz., Rs. 1,23,328, was the highest recorded since 1902–03.

Notaries public. (1913-14.) *Part II, para. 140.*

28. Registering officers performing functions as Notaries public numbered 181 in 141 stations. Transactions extended to 27 stations as against 21 in the previous year and included 161 bills of exchange and 103 promissory-notes.

Co-operative Credit Societies.* *Part II, paras. 141 to 145.*

29. During the year 1913–14, ending June 30, 1914, the number of co-operative societies of all kinds rose from 1,078 to 1,333 and the number of members from 82,713 to 100,537. As many as 243 of the new societies were agricultural credit societies. There was a substantial increase both in working capital and reserve funds, which latter are probably stronger than in any other province in India. Profits rose also, but hardly in proportion, while there was a fall in the proportion of dues collected to those left in arrears among all the societies, the agricultural credit societies being weakest in this respect. The percentage of collections to demand in the central banks who lend money to the societies or their own members fell from 87 to 75, the fall being mainly due to the failure of the borrowing co-operative societies to pay back their debts promptly. The increase of agricultural societies for purposes other than credit from 2 to 6, and the growth of a movement for the establishment of building societies are among the chief features of the year's work in co-operation. A Provincial and five District Conferences were held during the year. The total cost to Government of working the Act was Rs. 1·20 lakhs or ·34 per cent. of the total receipts and disbursements of the societies.

Local Board administration. *Part II, paras. 146 to 156.*

30. The number and maximum strength of the district boards remained as in the previous year, while the proportion of the elected members to the total strength continued practically unchanged. The taluk boards had their number added to by the constitution of a new board and their maximum strength slightly increased. The union panchayats increased by two. The system of appointing members to taluk boards by election, which was introduced in 1909–10 and expanded in 1911–12, continued to be in force; the percentage of official to non-official members on these boards was slightly less than in the preceding year. Three taluk boards, those of Ellore, Chittoor and Cuddalore, are empowered to elect their own presidents; no extension of the principle of elective presidents which is still on its trial was made during the year. The total income of the local boards, excluding the transactions under debt heads, increased and their expenditure amounted to 82·3 per cent. of the receipts. Of this expenditure, 51·9 per cent. was upon public works and 32·6 per cent. of that was spent on repairs to communications. The outlay on education was about 14·8 per cent. of the total expenditure. The number of medical institutions increased by 8 and the number of patients treated also advanced. The outlay on these institutions was 5·3 per cent. of the total expenditure. The profits derived by the Tanjore and Kistna District Boards from the railways amounted to 7·1 and 8·8 per cent., respectively, on the total capital outlay.

Municipal administration—Mufassal. *Part II, paras. 157 to 164.*

31. Municipal administration in the mufassal presents no special features, but there was on the whole a general improvement in conservancy methods and staff and the considerable grants made from Provincial funds enabled more than usual activity to be shown in the

---

* 1st July 1913 to 30th June 1914.

opening out of congested areas and improving drainage and water-supply. The unions of Hospet and Tiruvalur were constituted municipalities with effect from 1st January 1913 and 1st October 1913 and the new councils entered on their duties on 1st April 1913 and 1st April 1914, respectively. The number of municipalities on 31st March 1914 was thus 62, or one more than in the previous year. The number of members of the councils at the close of the year was 961, comprising 77 ex-officio, 392 nominated and 492 elected councillors. The proportion of Indian members to Europeans and Eurasians was almost the same as in the previous year. The total current receipts of the municipalities were 13 per cent. more than those of the previous year and the average incidence of municipal taxation per head of the population was Rs. 1–8–1, against Rs. 1–7–4 in 1912–13, an increase of 9 pies. The aggregate expenditure was a little over 86 per cent. of the receipts and the closing balance amounted to Rs. 40·31 lakhs. Over one-third of the expenditure was devoted to public works and the outlay from municipal funds on the construction and maintenance of roads was 95·3 per cent. of the net income from tolls. The educational charges amounted to 7·2 per cent. of the total expenditure and the net outlay after deducting the income from school-fees and other sources formed 6 per cent. of the receipts from general taxation against 9·9 per cent. in the previous year. The expenditure on medical relief was about 7 per cent. of the total charges. Excluding amounts covered by the sinking fund, the public debt outstanding against municipalities at the end of the year was over a third of the annual revenue but less than the total municipal balance on 31st March 1914. About 6 per cent. of the debt is covered by the sinking fund.

Municipal administration—Madras City. *Part II, paras. 165 to 174.*

32. The total receipts of the Corporation of Madras, excluding the opening balance but including the Provincial grants of Rs. 15·38 lakhs for the improvement of water-supply and drainage, for anti-malarial operations, for relief of congestion and for construction of bear pits and aviary in the People's Park, and the loan of Rs. 3·42 lakhs raised in the open market for the construction of buildings, amounted to Rs. 46·70 lakhs or Rs. 1·93 lakhs more than in 1912–13. The expenditure was Rs. 51·59 lakhs as against Rs. 41·15 lakhs in the previous year, the closing balance falling from Rs. 22·42 lakhs to Rs. 17·53 lakhs which includes a balance of Rs. 9·19 lakhs under the Capital account. The incidence of taxation per head of the population according to the census of 1911 rose from Rs. 3–7–2 to Rs. 3–8–9. Of the total expenditure 66·43 per cent. was spent on public works and 9·16 per cent. on conservancy. The number of miles of road re-formed was 61 against 67·66 in 1912–13. The debt at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 81·07 lakhs towards the repayment of which there were sinking funds to the extent of Rs. 22·57 lakhs. The net amount of debt outstanding against the Corporation at the close of the year was Rs. 58·50 lakhs which gives an average of Rs. 11–4–6 per head of the population and represents 317·7 per cent. of the income from taxation. The total amount paid towards interest, repayment and sinking funds was Rs. 4·52 lakhs or 5·11 per cent. of the annual value of buildings and lands in the city, the maximum prescribed in the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, being 10 per cent. The birth-rate fell by 1·3 per mille and the death-rate rose by 1·1 per mille in the calendar year 1913.

Military (Volunteering.) *Part II, para. 175.*

33. The total efficient strength of the thirteen Volunteer Corps in the Ninth (Secunderabad) Division was 9,057, of whom 7,469 were extra-efficients.

Marine. *Part II, paras. 176 to 178.*

34. Notwithstanding a fall of 87 lakhs in the coasting trade, the value of the total trade of the port of Madras rose by over 2 crores of rupees or 10 per cent. Apart from loans the receipts of the Port Trust were a little over 15 lakhs against 12½ lakhs in the previous year and the cost of working the harbour 9½ lakhs. Excluding from working expenses the interest on loans, and from receipts the Port funds surplus of Rs. 50,000 made over to the Trust by Government, the actual working expenses came to 42 per cent. of the regular harbour earnings. The handling of traffic continues to improve with the increase of facilities, and the completion of the scheme for the improvement of the harbour is being vigorously carried on. The loan of 50 lakhs sanctioned by Government in March 1913 enabled good progress to be made with the west quay which runs along the shore. In connection with this improvement the old ocean pier constructed over fifty years ago was removed. A storm sewer is under construction to carry off the storm-water which formerly flowed into the harbour carrying sewage with it, and made the name of the harbour somewhat of a reproach. In contrast to the Chief Port, the trade of the minor ports fell away slightly; the total shipping and tonnage using these ports also decreased and port dues fell by Rs. 30,000; coast light dues however increased owing to a greater number of the vessels being liable. The provisions of the Indian Ports Act were withdrawn from one small port in Kistna district. Dredging operations continued at Cocanada, Cuddalore, Negapatam and Tuticorin and the hydrographic survey of the ports of Cochin, Malipuram, Calicut, Beypore and Mangalore was completed. There were two major shipping casualties in the year, both of oil-ships catching fire when discharging cargo in port; in one case the vessel was burnt to the water's edge and seven lives were lost.

Mortality caused by wild animals and snakes. (1913.) *Part II, paras. 179 to 181.*

35. There was an increase in the number of both human beings and cattle killed by wild beasts and snakes. Half the 13,000 and odd deaths of cattle occurred in two districts—Malabar and South Canara. Nearly Rs. 60,000 were spent in rewards for the destruction of wild animals and on removal of rank undergrowth in and around villages.

Arms, explosives and sulphur. (1913.) *Part II, para. 182.*

36. The number of licenses issued under the Arms Act was slightly reduced and Form XVIII licenses largely substituted for Form XVI. Seventy-two per cent. of the weapons licensed were muzzle-loading single barrelled guns. The number of licenses under the Explosives Act also decreased; nearly 80 per cent. were for agricultural blasting work. Licenses for the possession of sulphur were slightly reduced in number, but the quantity covered by them was somewhat larger. Prosecutions under both Arms and Explosives Acts were fewer.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture. *Part II, paras. 184 to 188.*

37. Two new farms were opened during the year, one at Anakapalle in Vizagapatam district and the other at Sirvel in Kurnool district; the staff was strengthened by the addition of two Gazetted officers and the curriculum of the college at Coimbatore was altered in order to make it more suitable for those who have no desire to become professional agricultural

scientists. All the ten agricultural stations were at work, and in the districts the activities of the department were directed with satisfactory results chiefly towards establishing on large areas better strains of cotton, reduction in the seed rate for paddy, extending the use of green manure and chemical fertilizers on paddy lands, introduction of better varieties of sugarcane and improved crushing mills and boilers therefor and to combating budrot and other fungoid disease in palm trees. Laboratory work included experiments to determine the manurial requirements of paddy soils, the inheritance of characteristics in paddy and cotton, the effect of different fertilizers and the comparative values of various strains of a large number of crops: many analyses of manures, foodstuffs, soils, etc., were undertaken and the soil survey of the Tanjore delta completed. Work on the sugarcane-breeding station was largely preliminary, but the cultivation of seedling varieties was got well started. A noteworthy feature of the year was the establishment under the ægis of the department of two co-operative societies not for the usual purpose of obtaining cheap loans but for growing pure karunganni cotton and keeping the strain pure from field to spinner.

Civil Veterinary Department. *Part II, paras 189 to 192.*

38. The department received a much needed accession of strength in the shape of 6 new Veterinary Assistants, making a total of 7 Inspectors and 71 Assistants. No new permanent hospitals or dispensaries were opened, but at Guntur and Coonoor two temporary hospitals were opened which, if properly taken advantage of, will be made permanent; it is intended to pursue a similar policy elsewhere. The number of cases treated by the staff on tour rose by nearly 50 per cent. and more than thrice the number of castrations of the previous year were performed. The failure of serum supply from Muktesar laboratory, owing to an accident there, interfered considerably with rinderpest inoculation work; unfortunately also the failure came just when an extra supply of serum was required for an outbreak of rinderpest in certain districts. Deaths from rinderpest rose by 45 per cent., but the total cattle mortality was only very slightly more than in the previous year. Breeding operations with 16 stud bulls continued, but a satisfactory scheme is still to be worked out.

Weather and crops. (Fasli 1323.)* *Part II, paras. 194 and 195.*

39. The south-west monsoon began well, but later the rainfall became very erratic with drought in one district or part of a district and floods in another and crops suffered: the north-east monsoon was regular and the rains ample, and as it began early in October it saved the south-west monsoon crops in some of the southern districts which were in a bad way for want of rain. The area under cultivation was above normal; the only food crop below normal was cumbu, while the others were well above normal so that the phenomenal increase in groundnut and cotton cultivation did not diminish the area under food crops. The outturn of most crops was below normal owing to the later vicissitudes of the season, but not seriously so.

Horticulture. *Part II, paras. 196 and 197.* Government Botanical Gardens and Parks, the Nilgiris.

40. The rainfall in all the gardens was a little below the average during the year. The experiments on potato cultivation and flax-growing were continued; owing to an attack of dodder, the flax crop had to be destroyed. The usual work of returfing, renewing and keeping the

* 1st July 1913 to 30th June 1914.

gardens and parks in good order was carried on and new plants and trees were introduced. The cultivation of imported fruit trees in the orchard in the Sim's Park, Coonoor, is receiving much attention. The Kullar garden now contains a good number of fruit trees which are being substituted for the rubber and fibre trees.

The Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras (1913).

41. The society did a considerable amount of work for Government during the year, and the work of supplying botanical specimens to schools and colleges was further extended.

Government Cinchona Plantations.
Part II, paras. 198 and 199.

42. A period of drought did considerable damage to young plants put out during the season. The total area under cinchona has been slightly reduced owing to old trees having been uprooted on the Dodabetta and Hooker estates. The total bark crop for the year was 445,737 lb., a high outturn of bark being obtained from the old trees. Though a less quantity of bark was worked up this year than in the previous year, the outturn of quinine was greater owing to improvements in the method of manufacture. Large stocks of bark and quinine are held in reserve. Purchased bark which is worked up in conjunction with the plantation bark has risen in price ; this coupled with a change in the method of calculation of plantation and factory costs ordered by the Government of India has necessitated raising of the sale price of quinine. The year's sales of the various quinine preparations totalled 31,411 lb., exceeding the previous year's sales by over 5,000 lb. The plantations and factory continue to be worked at a profit to Government.

Fisheries.
Part II, paras. 200 to 204.

43. The year was one of great activity in the department. The production of fish-oil and guano, the canning and preparation of fish in various forms continued on the west coast, and considerable technical progress was made : a ready demand for the factory's products was found. The great growth in the number of private oil and guano factories is mainly due to the demonstration work of the department. Pulicat oyster farm has now commenced the supply of oysters to the public. The important discovery of a hitherto unknown pearl-oyster bed at Tondi on the Ramnad coast was one of the features of the year. The chank fishery, which has now been consolidated under Government yielded a handsome profit. Important work was done in the way of stocking canals and tanks with fish from Sunkesula farm where fresh water pisciculture advanced considerably. Much was done toward the introduction of mosquito larvicidal fish, and the work of conservation was continued in the Nilgiris. An oil expert has been added to the staff with a view to still further experiments in the fish-oil industry.

Forests. (Fasli 1323.)*
Part II, paras. 205 to 219.
Policy.

44. The most important feature of the year was the issue by Government of orders on the Forest Committee's Report, and the subsequent introduction of the definite policy advocated by the committee. At the same time orders were issued on the suggestions contained in a valuable report by Mr. Beadon Bryant, Inspector-General of Forests, who had been requested to visit this Presidency and to advise on forest administration. Mr. Beadon Bryant's report is especially valuable as providing an expert analysis of forest working in Madras, as compared with similar work in other provinces. Many of his suggestions coincided with those made by

* 1st July 1913 to 30th June 1914.

the Forest Committee, and the result has been the enunciation of a definite policy for future guidance. An outline of the Forest Committee's proposals was given in last year's report. Briefly stated they suggested the regular classification of all forests into specified classes with a view to separating those areas in which scientific working and control are essential from areas required mainly for the supply of village requirements. For the latter areas it is proposed to introduce a system of village control, wherever panchayats or local committees of resident cattle-owners can be found to undertake this duty. The first step for the introduction of this policy, namely, the classification of the forests, was taken in seven selected districts (Chingleput, North Vellore, South Salem, Central Coimbatore, Trichinopoly *cum* Tanjore and Kistna). Rules for panchayat administration were drawn up and received the sanction of Government. At the commencement of the present forest year some 50 panchayats in 8 districts had been started, the reserves to which they relate covering an area of about 24,000 acres. Classification is now proceeding in all districts of the Presidency, and it is hoped that the panchayat system will shortly be extended everywhere. As a result of this sifting process many small reserves and plantations are being disafforested, and it has been decided that small scattered reserves should only be retained in the category of reserves if a local panchayat can be found to look after them. Plantations are being sold wherever there is no special reason for their retention. In accordance with Mr. Bryant's recommendations, proposals for the reorganization of the Forest Department were called for by Government, and were submitted by the Board of Revenue during the year. These proposals deal with the controlling, executive and protective staffs, and involve a considerable increase in the annual expenditure. It was pointed out by Mr. Bryant, who was called in mainly to examine why the expenditure on forests in Madras bore so high a proportion to the receipts, that a low proportion of expenditure to revenue could not be considered as necessarily a sign of satisfactory management. In his opinion the establishment entertained on the forests of Madras was often totally insufficient for proper working and protection, for the regulation of grazing and for the economical carrying out of improvements, and the high cost was due to the very high proportion receipts from fuel and minor produce bore to the total, as compared with provinces in which valuable timber, on which working costs are proportionately lower, predominates. Forest districts, ranges and beats were in many cases found to be too extensive for efficient management, while the existing staff was inadequate to fill even the present scale of appointments. The reorganization proposals now before Government are devised to meet these objections, and in each district detailed enquiries are being made as to the redistribution of charges. The abandonment of a large number of small reserves and reduction in cultural and plantation work will to some extent counterbalance the increased charges on staff. During the year a special officer was appointed for working-plan duty in the Southern Circle, and has been engaged in preparing plans for the sandalwood areas in North Arcot and Salem. The revised proposals recommend the employment of such an officer in each circle and also a central working-plans officer to ensure control in the actual working of sanctioned plans. The present forest policy will involve the overhauling of many, if not all, working-plans already framed, and this work is now being undertaken.

During the year many preliminary plans drawn up by local officers were sanctioned.

Finance.

45. From a financial point of view the year was a good one. The gross revenue came to a little more than Rs. 40 lakhs with an expenditure of Rs. 28 lakhs leaving a surplus of over Rs. 12 lakhs which is the highest yet recorded. This result has been obtained in spite of the fact that the total gross revenue is slightly less than in the previous year. Expenditure under "A. Conservancy and Works" fell largely owing to the substitution of the contract system for departmental working both in the felling and in the distribution of forest produce. Moreover there has been a very appreciable curtailment of expenditure on cultural operations and on roads and buildings; partly owing to the decision to give up as a general rule all attempts to restock degraded areas there was a saving of Rs. 67,000 under the head of "Sowing and planting." One noticeable feature of the present year is that each circle shows a surplus. It is hoped that before long each forest district will also be self-supporting. At present there are only four districts which show a deficit and in each case special circumstances justify this result.

Forest College.

46. The Madras Forest College continued to do good work. The first batch of trained Rangers passed out of the college during the year after completing the two years' course of training. The new buildings for the college are approaching completion and will, it is hoped, be occupied during the current year. In the meantime the students and professors are occupying buildings temporarily provided for them in Coimbatore. The Board of Visitors met at Coimbatore in March 1914 at the time of the final examination of the first batch of Rangers. Two conferences were also held by the Forest Commissioner with all the Conservators and a system has been introduced under which such conferences will be held at least twice in every year.

Developments.

47. A scheme for the protection of the Rampa forests in the Godavari district was sanctioned during the year. Sanction was accorded by Government in March 1914 for the acquisition of the Mudumalai and Kombarakolli leased forests in the Nilgiri district and the acquisition is being proceeded with by the special acquisition officer. An application was made by Messrs. Nelson & Co., the printers and publishers, for certain concessions in connection with the establishment of a bamboo pulp factory on the West Coast; some of the concessions asked for, such as importation of machinery free of duty and free supply of water, Government found itself unable to grant, but was able to promise the required supply of bamboos and land on favourable terms. The project has not yet come to fruition. Mr. A. W. Lushington's book entitled "A List of Trees, Shrubs and Woody Climbers found in the Forests of the Madras Presidency" is in the press and is expected to be issued shortly.

Mines. (1913.)
Part II, para. 220.

48. Compared with the previous year, the output of all minerals worked except gold showed a decrease. The decrease in the output of manganese in the Vizagapatam district was due to the discontinuance of work in the Perapi mine. Gold was worked in three mines in the Anantapur district. There was no output in one of them and the remaining two mines yielded 11,019 troy ounces. No diamonds were extracted during the year. The Galena mine in the Kurnool district was not worked during the year. The condition of the employees was generally good. There were ten fatal accidents during the year.

49. There is no special advance in manufacturing industry to record. Only three industries developed appreciably during the year, viz., rice-milling, cotton-ginning and groundnut-decorticating and mostly on a small scale. The number of factories registered rose from 268 to 365, but only a few of the increased number were new concerns. The number of women employed in factories has largely increased. There was a general improvement in the sanitation of factories and the number of accidents diminished; a few strikes of short duration occurred during the year. Two large concerns in Madras had to close down during the year, and a third in Calicut. Judging by the export trade figures, cotton mills had a flourishing year. The Pumping and Boring Department erected a considerable number of small industrial power installations during the year, and in certain districts, blind imitation of others seems to be leading ryots and others to have installations erected without proper consideration of the business prospects; these installations were for rice-hulling, cotton-ginning and groundnut-decorticating. Many owners of rice mills and cotton-ginning mills are introducing decorticating plant, for which, so enormous is the groundnut export to Europe become, there is plenty of scope; but there is unfortunately no corresponding development of oil mills. As a result of the operations of the peripatetic weaving party started last year there is some sign of improvement in the hand loom industry in districts visited by the party. Government have also appointed a dyeing expert to try and improve that industry. **Manufactures.** *Part II, paras. 221 to 224.*

50. The total value of sea-borne trade for 1913–14 advanced by Rs. 316 lakhs, an increase of 6 per cent. compared with the previous year. Foreign trade improved by Rs. 498 lakhs or 13 per cent., but coasting trade declined by Rs. 182 lakhs or 11 per cent. Under foreign trade, imports rose by Rs. 340 lakhs or 25 per cent. and exports by Rs. 158 lakhs or 6 per cent. The chief port registered a total trade of Rs. 2,411·82 lakhs representing 41 per cent. of the aggregate trade of the Presidency against 40 per cent. in 1912–13; the ports of Tuticorin, Cochin, Cocanada, Calicut, Negapatam and Mangalore each had more than 200 lakhs of the trade. **Sea-borne trade.** *Part II, paras. 225 to 240.* The increase of 25 per cent. under imports was largely due to increased importation of cotton goods, metals, railway material, machinery, hardware, motor vehicles and spices. The total value of imports of cotton goods, representing 29 per cent. of the total imports, advanced by Rupees 149·65 lakhs or 34 per cent. Fair profits enjoyed by bazaar dealers and importers during the previous two years tempted them to operate "forward" with the result that speculative buying was indulged in to a considerable extent, and has led to the accumulation of large stocks. Easier prices in the home markets brought about larger purchases of iron and steel, which, together with larger imports of copper, contributed to an increase of Rs. 65·04 lakhs or 50 per cent. in the imports of metals. The value of railway materials imported rose by Rs. 55·53 lakhs or 86 per cent., while imports of machinery and millwork increased by Rs. 13·93 lakhs or 24 per cent., in consequence of larger receipts of prime movers and electrical machinery. **Imports.** Exports of country produce rose by Rs. 95·37 lakhs or 4 per cent., the increase being due to larger shipments of seeds, rice, rubber and raw jute; there was however a decrease in the exports of raw cotton, raw skins, tanned hides and sugar. Exports of seeds improved by Rs. 63·60 lakhs or 13 per cent., groundnut and copra shipments increasing by Rs. 52·14 lakhs and Rs. 27·07 lakhs respectively; owing to a poor crop **Exports.**

castor seed exports declined by Rs. 14·83 lakhs. The increased demand for groundnuts was due chiefly to the discovery of a new process for deodorising the oil expressed from the nut which frees it from its original taste and smell and has rendered it an important article of food in Southern Europe in addition to its use in the soap industry. Damage to paddy crops by the floods in Bengal and the consequent high rates prevailing there caused a large increase in exports of rice from this province to Ceylon and Mauritius, the increase being Rs. 74·19 lakhs or 46 per cent. Exports of rubber showed an expansion of Rs. 20·53 lakhs or 50 per cent. in value, while the exports of raw jute increased eight-fold. The trade with the British Empire represented 63 per cent. of the total trade of which 42·53 per cent. was with the United Kingdom alone. Next comes Ceylon with 12·92 per cent. of the total trade. The volume of trade with the continent of Europe increased by Rs. 113·46 lakhs, the proportion (28·12) remaining practically the same as in the previous year, whilst a decline in trade with Japan, Java and China brought about a decrease of Rs. 69·76 lakhs or 21 per cent. in the trade with Asia. The trade with America receded by Rs. 12·81 lakhs or 9 per cent., as there was a reduction in the shipments of raw skins to the United States. The trade with Africa was almost the same as in the previous year, viz., Rs. 12·02 lakhs.

Distribution of trade.

Coasting trade.

51. The total value of the coasting trade declined by Rs. 181·82 lakhs or 11 per cent., imports decreasing 6 per cent. and exports 19 per cent. Imports of private merchandise declined mainly owing to smaller receipt of grain and pulse from Bengal, while exports fell in consequence of smaller shipments of raw cotton to Bombay, groundnuts to Bengal, and groundnut-oil and cotton piece-goods to Burma.

Shipping.

52. One thousand five hundred and ninety-two vessels engaged in the foreign trade with a tonnage of 2,096,936 entered and 1,695 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 2,270,118 cleared from Madras ports. British vessels accounted for 78 per cent. of the tonnage registered, while foreign tonnage increased from 18 to 20 per cent. The number of vessels in the coasting trade fell from 32,842 to 31,423 and their tonnage from 15,681,327 to 14,155,974.

Public Works—General.

Part II, paras. 241 to 245.

53. The military works and buildings in the Presidency were under the orders of the Government of India transferred to the charge of the military works services from the beginning of the year. The upper subordinate establishment and the drawing offices were completely reorganized and some redistribution of territorial charges was effected, the temporary seventh circle of superintendence being made permanent. The organization of the Public Works Workshops was also placed on a more satisfactory basis, and additions made to the Sanitary Engineer's staff to enable his branch to cope with the great increase of work involved by the recent development of activity on sanitation projects. Under civil works there was an increase in the value of works under construction, and a better outturn as evidenced by expenditure was shown than in the previous year; work in the Presidency Workshops was almost doubled.

Railways.

Part II, paras. 246 to 250.

54. The most noteworthy event of the year was the opening of the Indo-Ceylon connection together with the ferry steamer service. About 68 miles of railway were newly opened to traffic, including the Dharmapuri-Hosur extension and the Bobbili-Salur line. Fair progress in opening up the country by feeder lines was made, chiefly in the Tamil disticts;

five lines were under construction and surveys and estimates are completed for about 208 miles of new railway, while surveys for nine new lines were in progress. Two more district boards decided to levy a railway cess; the Government of India has permitted district boards to raise debentures in the open market with repayment at option for railway purposes and offered improved facilities for private enterprise embarking on railway construction. The two railways at present belonging to district boards and worked for them by the railway companies yielded substantial profits on the capital outlay. Two cases of serious collision and one of fire on a train resulting in loss of life occurred; heavy floods causing breaches on the South Indian Railway between Cuddalore and Coleroon stopped the traffic for nearly a month. The Madras and Southern Mahratta broad-gauge system was partially disorganized for about ten days by a strike of employees in May 1913 and in December of the same year there occurred an unfortunate riot among the cooly workmen at Perambur Workshops, in which an attack was made on the Company's officers and one cooly was shot, while several others were injured.

Canals. *Part II, paras. 251 and 252.*

55. As compared with the previous year's figures there was a decrease in the total ton-mileage but an increase in the number of passengers and the value of goods carried.

Irrigation. *Part II, paras. 253 to 265.*

56. The outlay incurred on irrigation works in the Presidency during the year was Rs. 10 lakhs more than in the previous year. The total area irrigated under all classes of works fell short of the previous year's acreage by 1·77 lakhs with a consequent decrease in revenue of Rs. 8·40 lakhs.

Major Protective works.

Expenditure on Class I. Major Protective works—Capital account was incurred mainly on the Mopad project in the Nellore district, the Venkatapuram project in the Kurnool district, and the Bhavanasi project in the Guntur district. The Rushikulya is the only system at present in operation under this head. It worked at a loss of Rs. 33,376 during the year.

Major Productive works.

The expenditure on Major Productive works—Capital account was chiefly on account of the Nagavalli river project, the Godavari delta system, the Divi pumping project, the Penner river canals system, the Cauvery delta system and the Periyar system. The area charged as irrigated under this class of works was three and a half million acres, and the revenue yielded by them gave a return of 6·65 per cent. on the capital outlay or 10·07 per cent. if the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal which has failed to prove productive be excluded.

Minor works.

The Minor works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept collectively yielded a net revenue representing a return of 1·92 per cent. on the capital outlay.

Investigation of projects.

Under the Tank Restoration scheme, the average area of cultivation of all works to be investigated is about 2·25 millions of acres and up to the end of the year under review works supplying 49·80 per cent. of the area had been investigated; the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 6·25 lakhs. The plans and estimates for the Kistna reservoir project referred to in the previous report were returned by the Government of India for revision. The sanction of the Secretary of State to the estimate amounting to Rs. 21·00 lakhs for the Toludur project in the South Arcot district was received during the year under review.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

General revenue and expenditure.
Part II, paras. 266 to 268.

57. The gross revenue of the Presidency, both Imperial and Provincial, in the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,880$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 42 lakhs. Similarly the gross expenditure charged to Revenue rose from Rs. 865$\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs in 1912–13 to Rs. 908$\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in 1913–14. The surplus of the year amounted to Rs. 971$\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs and was less than that of the previous year by Rs. 1$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

Imperial revenues.
Part II, paras. 269 to 281.

Land Revenue. Canal Revenue. Customs.

58. The receipts from Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 679$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and were less than those of 1912–13 by Rs. 8$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The decrease was chiefly due to suspensions of collections of revenue owing to floods and to the unfavourable character of the season. Canal revenue contributed Rs. 2·33 lakhs or about Rs. 3,000 more than in 1912–13. The Customs revenue amounted to Rs. 91$\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 10$\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. The increase occurred chiefly from heavier imports of cotton goods, metals excluding silver, spirits and manufactured articles and from larger exports of rice to Ceylon and Mauritius. The Customs expenditure amounted to Rs. 4 lakhs as in the previous year.

Salt.

Salt revenue amounted to Rs. 111$\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs and was more than that of 1912–13 by 1 lakh of rupees chiefly owing to larger realizations of credit sales of the previous year. The charges amounted to Rs. 14$\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs against Rs. 17 lakhs in the previous year, the decrease occurring under "Purchase of salt (Manufacturers' share)." The quantity of salt manufactured during the year was 94$\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of maunds against an average annual outturn of 114$\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of maunds in the previous five years. The total issues for home and inland consumption amounted to 118$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of maunds against 120$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of maunds in the previous year.

Stamp.

Stamp revenue rose from Rs. 136$\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs in 1912–13 to 141$\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in the year under report. The charges amounted to Rs. 4$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs as against Rs. 5 lakhs in the previous year, the fall being due to the invoice rate of the cost of stamps having been reduced by 30 per cent. in 1913–14.

Opium.

The cost price of opium sold in the Excise Department amounted to Rs. 4 lakhs and was less than that of the previous year by a little less than $\frac{1}{4}$ lakh. The total realizations of Opium revenue by the Excise Department during the year amounted to Rs. 19$\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs against Rs. 17$\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs in the previous year, the increase being due to the enhancement of the issue price of opium.

Excise.

Excise revenue rose from Rs. 314$\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in 1912–13 to Rs. 345$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1913–14, owing mainly to the increased consumption of country spirits and toddy and the enhancement of duty on country spirits and tree tax. The charges amounted to Rs. 18$\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs.

Assessed taxes.

Income-tax receipts amounted to Rs. 37$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs against Rs. 34$\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in the previous year, the improvement being due to the prosperity of the trading classes.

Other Imperial revenue and expenditure.

Imperial revenue from other sources amounted to Rs. 333$\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs and was less than that of 1912–13 by Rs. 7 lakhs, mainly on account of a fall in the net traffic receipts of the South Indian Railway. The expenditure under other Imperial heads amounted to Rs. 68$\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, and was more than that of the previous year by nearly Rs. $\frac{3}{4}$ of a lakh, the increase being chiefly under "Construction of protective irrigation works."

Capital expenditure not charged to Revenue.

The total expenditure on capital outlay on Railways and Irrigation works not charged to Revenue amounted to Rs. 96$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and exceeded that of the previous

year by Rs. 14½ lakhs, the increase being chiefly due to a larger outlay on the South Indian Railway system.

Provincial revenues. *Part II, paras. 282 to 288.* **Land Revenue.** **Forest.** **Registration.** **Other Provincial receipts and expenditure.**

59. The Provincial accounts opened with a balance of Rs. 228½ lakhs on 1st April 1913 and closed with one of Rs. 173¼ lakhs on 31st March 1914. The transactions of the year thus resulted in a deficit of Rs. 55¼ lakhs, which was the result of an aggregate revenue of Rs. 755 lakhs and expenditure of Rs. 810¼ lakhs. The charges under the head amounted to Rs. 147 lakhs and exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 4¾ lakhs owing chiefly to the inclusion of a full year's charge during 1913–14 on account of the revision of taluk establishments and to increased charges for the pay and allowances of village officers in proprietary estates. The total receipts of the Forest Department amounted to Rs. 42 lakhs and were more than those of the previous year by Rs. ¾ lakh, a rise for which the extension of the contract system and keen competition among the contractors was mainly responsible. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 29¼ lakhs as compared with Rs. 31½ lakhs in the previous year, the decrease being due chiefly to the closure of depots and the substitution of the contract system for departmental working. The receipts under Registration amounted to Rs. 23½ lakhs exceeding those of the previous year by 1 lakh of rupees, while the charges remained practically the same. The receipts under the other Provincial heads amounted to Rs. 50¾ lakhs and were greater than those of the previous year by a little more than Rs. 2¾ lakhs. This improvement is made up of increases under Interest, Courts of Law, Medical, Scientific, etc., Departments and Civil works in charge of Public Works officers. The expenditure under other Provincial heads amounted to Rs. 609¾ lakhs and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 42½ lakhs. The increase was chiefly under Education, Civil works in charge of Civil officers, Medical, Police, Minor Works and Navigation—Public Works Department, Superannuation and retired allowance, and Courts of Law.

Local funds. *Part II, paras. 289 to 302.*

60. The receipts and charges of Local funds constituted under Act V of 1884, exclusive of debt transactions, were Rs. 199½ lakhs and Rs. 164¼ lakhs respectively and resulted in a surplus of Rs. 35¼ lakhs against Rs. 22¾ lakhs in the previous year. The receipts and charges on account of debt transactions were Rs. 11 lakhs and Rs. 20¼ lakhs respectively.

Port and Marine funds. *Part II, para. 294.*

61. The Madras Port fund opened with a balance of Rs. 21,084 on 1st April 1913 and closed with one of Rs. 19,529 at the end of the year. The receipts and charges of the fund during the year amounted to Rs. 1,19,7[illegible]7 and Rs. 1,21,302 respectively. The Minor Ports fund opened with a balance of Rs. 3½ lakhs and closed with one of Rs. 1½ lakhs; the receipts and charges of the fund amounted to Rs. 5½ lakhs and Rs. 7½ lakhs respectively. The total security balance of the fund remained Rs. 16½ lakhs. The receipts and expenditure of the Pilotage funds amounted to Rs. 13,495 and Rs. 15,767 respectively and the total invested balance of the funds amounted to Rs. 1,77,000. The receipts and charges of the Landing and Shipping funds amounted to Rs. 7¼ lakhs and Rs. 6¾ lakhs respectively and their total invested balances were Rs. 3¾ lakhs at the end of the year. The Madras Coast Lights fund opened with a balance of Rs. 67,26[illegible] and closed with one of Rs. 74,565; the invested balance of the fund was Rs. 72,000 at the end of the year.

Municipal revenues.
Part II, para. 303.

62. The receipts and charges of mufassal municipalities amounted to Rs. 82·66 lakhs and Rs. 71·34 lakhs respectively. The balance at their credit rose from Rs. 28·99 lakhs to Rs. 40·31 lakhs. The receipts and charges of the Madras Corporation amounted to Rs. 46·70 lakhs and Rs. 51·59 lakhs respectively and the balance at its credit at the end of the year declined from Rs. 22·42 lakhs to Rs. 17·53 lakhs.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Births and deaths. (1913.)
Part II, paras. 311 to 313.

63. Act III of 1899 (The Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1899) was in force in 279 unions and 1,898 villages. Statistics were furnished for a population of 40,005,735 out of a total population of 41,829,232 (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians) according to the census of 1911. The number of births registered rose from 1,245,465 to 1,288,618 representing an annual ratio of 32·2 per mille of population against 30·9 in the previous year. The highest birth-rate was recorded in Guntur (38·7) and the lowest in Ramnad (25·4). There was a large excess of male over female births, and in all districts except Madras the births exceeded deaths. Racially, the highest birth-rate was among Muhammadans (34·6 per thousand). Deaths registered during the year amounted to 856,651 against 982,308 in 1912 representing annual ratios of 21·4 and 24·3 per mille, respectively. The deaths among males exceeded those among females. The death-rate among Muhammadans (23·7) was, as usual, the heaviest. The mortality among children under one year of age was 180·0 per mille of registered births against 190·4 in 1912. Fever was the chief classified cause of death, deaths reported under this head representing an annual ratio of 6·7 per mille. Dysentery and diarrhœa caused 65,711 deaths, respiratory diseases 38,327, cholera 37,730, small-pox 14,802 and plague 5,130. The number of births registered in municipalities was 96,419 or 37 per mille against 36·3 in the previous year while the death-rate fell from 34 per mille to 31·9. The average infantile mortality in municipalities during 1913 was 238·8 per mille of registered births against 248·2 in 1912. One hundred and thirty-two births and 41 deaths of Europeans and Anglo-Indians only were registered under Act VI of 1886 which is not compulsory.

Emigration and Immigration. (1913.)
Part II, paras. 314 and 315.

64. Regulated emigration during the year was chiefly confined to Fiji, but British Guiana received a small number of emigrants. There was a notable increase in the number of independent passengers to the Straits Settlements and Burma, due probably to the much higher wages obtainable there for cooly labour. There was also an increase in the number of passengers who returned to India. In the case of those from the Straits Settlements and Burma the emigration is largely seasonal and an increased number of emigrants to those countries, means a corresponding increase in the numbers returning; in the case of Ceylon returned passengers, the increase is attributed to a rise in the rates of wages paid locally in India to the cooly population.

Medical relief. (1913.)
Part II, paras. 316 to 318.

65. The total number of medical institutions at the end of the year was 634 and medical relief was afforded to slightly more than seven million patients. The percentage of deaths among in-patients fell from 5·13 to 4·58. The most common diseases treated were ulcers and skin diseases, diseases of the digestive system, diseases of the eye and ear and respiratory affections other than tuberculosis or pneumonia. As in last year, nearly 4 per

cent. of those seeking relief required operation and a large number of difficult operations were performed. The total number, which was well distributed among the different varieties of operations, showed a marked increase, 95·96 per cent. being successful.

Medical College and schools. *Part II, paras. 319 to 322.*

66. The total number of students in the Medical College and schools was 869 against 846 in 1912–13, the increase occurring in the Medical schools. Formerly it was found difficult to get pupils for the Medical schools without offering them inducements in the shape of monthly stipends, but of late years Medical school education has advanced rapidly in popularity and during the year under review the total number of private pupils reached the record figure of 172 out of a total of 458. It has been decided that, instead of spending all their time in the Medical schools, Sub-Assistant Surgeon pupils shall be required to spend the first 2½ years of their course at the Madras Medical College, with a view to raising their educational standard. A revised system of post-collegiate training at the Medical College and General Hospital has also been introduced for Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The results of the various examinations for which students of the college and schools sat were not as good as in the previous year, but are considered satisfactory.

The Pasteur Institute, Coonoor.* *Part II, para. 323.*

67. During the year 1,293 patients were treated in the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, and the number of deaths from hydrophobia was 20. Of these 14 who died more than fifteen days after completion of the treatment are classed as failures. Of the patients 21 were bitten by man and 30 by other animals than the dog. Research work on rabies was continued and the investigation into the causation of elephantiasis in Cochin completed.

Lunatic Asylums. (1913.) *Part II, para. 324.*

68. The accommodation provided in the three lunatic asylums, Madras, Vizagapatam and Calicut, was the same as last year, viz., 977. The number brought under relief again increased, the daily average strength being 787 as compared with 772 and 750 in the preceding two years. Sixteen males and one female were admitted as voluntary boarders under Act IV of 1912. The results of treatment show an increase in the number of patients cured and improved. The commonest form of insanity was as usual mania. The general health of the inmates was fair, but the death-rate rose from 8·55 to 10·48 per cent. which is due to the extremely bad health of some of the patients admitted into the asylum, and to the fact that many cases arrived at the asylum in a very feeble and emaciated condition.

Sanitation. (1913.) *Part II, paras. 325 to 327.*

69. During the year, piped water-supplies were brought into partial operation in two more towns, making the number of municipalities with such a supply 24 : water-works and drainage systems in 8 other towns were under execution during the year while in 2 others improvements to existing works were being carried out. The Sanitary Engineer and his staff were at work on important schemes for a number of the larger towns, and progress was made with the execution of a considerable number of minor sanitary works approved by the Sanitary Board, liberal allotments having been made by Government in aid of the local boards for carrying out improvements of water-supply and sanitation in villages. On the whole there was an improvement in town-conservancy both as to methods

* 1st March 1913 to 28th February 1914.

of disposal of night-soil and rubbish, and also in the strength of the conservancy staff and plant. There is still much scope for extension of the private scavenging system. Sewage farming was carried on in 19 municipalities but only 3 made it pay.

Vaccination. *Part II, para. 328.*

70. There was an increase during the year in the number of vaccinations performed by all agencies, while the percentage of success under both primary and secondary vaccinations also improved. All operations were performed with the vaccine supplied by the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy. The average cost of a successful case showed a decline when compared with that of the previous year. The "Trial scheme" of vaccination under which both the registration of births and deaths and infantile vaccination are compulsory was in force in four districts as in the previous year. Government have since abandoned the general introduction of the scheme throughout the Presidency as there are large areas in which its introduction would for the present be inadvisable, but have ordered an improvement in the pay and prospects of vaccination staffs in rural areas.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

General administrative changes. *Part II, paras. 330 and 331.*

71. The redistribution of Inspectors' circles mentioned in the last report was given effect to during the year, the territorial jurisdiction of the old eight circles being revised and a new ninth circle formed. Some important changes were made in the Madras Educational Rules and Grant-in-Aid Code. The rates of stipends and stipendiary grants of secondary teachers were enhanced; provision was also made to raise the salaries of trained teachers in elementary schools under public management and the scale of teaching grant to elementary schools was improved with a view to encourage the employment of more trained teachers.

General statistics and finance. *Part II, paras. 332 and 333.*

72. The number of public institutions rose by 3 per cent. and their strength by 8 per cent. The percentage of males under instruction to the population of school age rose from 36·4 to 39·0 and the corresponding percentage for females rose from 7·9 to 8·8. The total expenditure on education rose from Rs. 158 lakhs to nearly Rs. 180 lakhs; in 1912–13 public and private funds contributed equally to the total expenditure while in the year under review the former showed an increase of 3 per cent. and the latter an equal decrease. Imperial recurring and non-recurring grants aggregating about Rs. 35 lakhs were available during the year, a large portion of which was given as special grants for building and equipment and as subsidies to district and municipal boards. Grants-in-aid amounted to Rs. 32 lakhs which sum includes about Rs. 3 lakhs for hostels.

University and Collegiate education. *Part II, paras. 334 to 336.*

73. Additional regulations were passed by the University during the year in regard to Arts degrees and the L.T. course. With a view to develop the study upon modern lines of the languages of India and especially of South India a Professor in the University of Dublin was appointed as University Professor of Comparative Philology and Readerships in vernacular languages have also been created. There was much discussion during the year as to the place the vernacular languages should occupy in University education. The American Mission College, Madura,

and Maharaja's College, Vizianagram, were affiliated in additional groups of the B.A. degree courses. Three more colleges were affiliated for the B.A. Honours courses, viz., the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, and the Maharaja's College, Mysore, in History and Economics, the former also in English Language and Literature, and the Central College, Bangalore, in Physics. The number of arts colleges remained the same but their strength showed a considerable increase. The three Government Professional colleges continued to do useful and efficient work.

Secondary education (boys). *Part II, para. 337.*

74. The number of public secondary schools for boys fell slightly but their strength increased by about 9,000. About Rs. 4 lakhs was given to the managers to improve the equipment, a major portion of which was distributed as special grant, free of contribution from the managers. A sum of over Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs was also sanctioned to improve the salaries and prospects of teachers.

Elementary education (boys). *Part II, para. 338.*

75. Public elementary schools for boys further increased both in number and strength, the increase being mainly in schools teaching only up to the third standard. The proportion of male pupils under instruction in public elementary schools to the male population of school age increased from 29 to 31 per cent. With the aid of the Imperial grant a large amount was spent towards building, equipment and maintenance of schools opened in previous years.

Special education. *Part II, paras. 339 to 341.*

76. The number of teachers under training in training schools showed a considerable increase. The scheme for the reorganization of training schools for masters referred to in the last report was given effect to and the revised scales of salaries were introduced during the year. There has been a slight increase in the number of pupils receiving instruction in technical or industrial subjects but the continued fall in the number of students attending the School of Arts, apparently because the number of scholarships and stipends have been cut down, is disappointing. The control of Industrial education has since the close of the year been placed under the Director of Industries.

Female education. *Part II, para. 342.*

77. There was a further advance both in the number and strength of non-European schools for girls; the number of girls under instruction increased by over 28,000. There was a further noteworthy increase in the number of Brahmin girls receiving secondary education. Taking both the boys' and girls' schools together the number of girls under instruction in all classes of schools was over 273,000 which represents nearly 9 per cent. of the total female non-European population of school age.

European education. *Part II, para. 343.*

78. The number of pupils rose by nearly 900 though the number of institutions increased by only 1. Liberal Imperial grants were made during the year for the education of Europeans and the domiciled community. The amounts were mainly spent towards the improvement of the pay of teachers, building and equipment, enhanced rate of boarding grants, and provision of additional scholarships. The results of the High School and Primary examinations showed a considerable improvement but those of the Middle School examination were disappointing.

Reformatory School, Chingleput. (1913.) *Part II, para. 346.*

79. There was again a slight fall in the strength of the Reformatory School; members of the criminal classes constituted one-fifth of the new admissions. The general health of the boys was not as good as usual, but otherwise the working of the school in regard to conduct, discipline

and the education and training of the pupils was satisfactory. Seventy-two per cent. of those discharged during the year obtained employment and there was a fall in the percentage of relapses.

Government examinations. *Part II, para. 347.*

80. The number of candidates increased both under "examined" and "passed" in the case of all three grades of the technical examinations and there was a fall in the percentage of passes. At the Special Test examinations, there was a decrease in the number of examinees and in the percentage of passes but the results were better than those of the previous year in most tests. The receipts exceeded the expenditure.

Lawrence Memorial School. (1913.) *Part II, paras. 348 and 349.*

81. The strength of the school showed a slight increase. The results of the High School and Middle School examinations for which pupils from both the male and female branches were presented were better than last year and the general condition of the school continued to be satisfactory.

The School of Arts. *Part II, para. 350.*

82. There was a further decline in the total strength of the School of Arts which is attributed by the Superintendent to the small number of scholarships assigned, as well as to a lack of understanding on the part of the public of the value of the education imparted in the school. The results of the Government Technical examinations were fairly satisfactory, the percentage of passed to examined being 63.

Libraries. *Part II, paras. 352 and 353.*

83. Over 500 standard works have been added to the Connemara Public Library during the year and the books in the University Library have also been made available to the public. The daily average number of readers was 53. The Oriental Manuscripts Library, which is to be combined with the University Library, received a number of new manuscripts : the number of visitors increased, but fewer manuscripts were consulted.

Periodicals. (1913.) *Part II, para. 354.*

84. There was an increase both in the number of newspapers and periodicals published during the year, and also in the number of those dealing with current politics. Four pamphlets had to be proscribed under the Press Act, and security was demanded from the publishers of 9 papers of which 5 were existing publications. The tone of the press was moderate on the whole.

Registration of books (1913.) *Part II, para. 355.*

85. Nearly 4,500 books and periodicals were registered during the year and of these a little less than 11 per cent. were educational in their aim. As usual, the largest number of publications dealt with religion. Four works were brought out on politics which appear to be unobjectionable in character.

Government Museum and Marine Aquarium. *Part II, paras. 356 to 359.*

86. Among the more noteworthy additions to the collections were two stone slabs from Guntur district bearing Telugu inscriptions of about the 12th century A.D. regarding gifts to the Buddhist shrine at Dharanikota, *i.e.*, the well-known Amaravati stupa. There were considerable accessions to the zoological section and certain rearrangements of exhibits were carried out. A noteworthy feature of the year was the institution in co-operation with the Educational Department of popular lectures and demonstrations in the museum for pupils of high schools in Madras City and also for teachers in Madras schools. The Marine Aquarium continued to attract a large number of visitors.

Meteorology. *Part II, para. 360.*

87. The Meteorological office, Madras, and the observatories and rain-recording stations under it continued their usual work and there is nothing calling for special mention.

88. At Madras Observatory observations were mainly confined to those necessary for maintaining an accurate time service and this work was efficiently performed throughout the year. The Kodaikanal Observatory is devoted mainly to solar work but complete meteorological, magnetic and seismometric records are also maintained while other astronomical observations are made when matters of special interest are involved.

Astronomy. (1913.) *Part II, para. 361.*

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

89. The only excavation work done in the year was that of some cairns near Mettupalaiyam in Coimbatore, in which some interesting finds were made. A sum of Rs. 33,133 was spent on the conservation of monuments; considerable attention was given to the ruins of the ancient city of Vijayanagar at Hampi, and good progress made in the work of conservation and clearance of the site. The Superintendent toured in twelve districts in the year and 128 ancient monuments were included in the standard list for conservation. A number of new photographs were added to the collections. The old photo-negatives of the Southern Circle have been brought back to Madras from Simla.

Archæology. *Part II, para. 362.*

90. Four hundred and thirty-eight stone inscriptions were deciphered during the year 1913–14 and tentative transcripts prepared. Twelve copper-plate grants were also examined. All the stone inscriptions in the Madras Museum were copied and most of them identified.

Epigraphy. *Part II, para. 363.*

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

91. At the end of the year there were in all 256 clerks in Holy Orders officiating under the license of the Bishop of Madras. During the year 1 Indian was ordained priest and 2 Europeans and 1 Indian were ordained deacons by the Bishop of Madras. The Bishop in Tinnevelly and Madura ordained 2 priests and 6 deacons, all of whom were Indians. The Bishop of Dornakal ordained 1 European priest and 16 Indian deacons on behalf of the Bishop of Madras. Twenty-eight clergymen were licensed to officiate in the diocese of Madras. The establishment of the Church of Scotland consisted of 4 chaplains.

Ecclesiastical. *Part II, paras. 365 and 366.*

92. The value of stores received was Rs. 9·29 lakhs against Rs. 10·48 lakhs in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 1·19 lakhs was mainly due to the transfer since 1913 of the duty of supplying mathematical instruments and locks to the Public Works Stores, Madras, and to the change in the source of supply of badami or half bleached papers from England to India. The value of the stores issued was Rs. 11·26 lakhs against Rs. 9·92 lakhs in the previous year, the increase of Rs. 1·34 lakhs being attributable to the creation of certain new offices in the Civil Works Department and to the supply of a large quantity of paper to the High Court for printing Civil Procedure Code and village court forms and to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras, for printing forms under the Forms scheme and maki[illegible] an initial supply thereof for one and a half year's consumption to a[illegible]fices.

Stationery. *Part II, para. 367.*

Government Press, Madras. *Part II, paras. 368 to 371.*

93. There was an increase both in the receipts and expenditure of the Government Press, due in the former case to the sale-proceeds of old plant and in the latter to the additional expenditure on account of Mount Road extension. The standard pages set up decreased to a small extent but the impressions were more than last year. The cost per unit of composition rose slightly in all branches as also the cost per 1,000 impressions in the Central Press.

Chemical Examiner's Department. (1913.) *Part II, paras. 372 to 374.*

94. The total number of cases investigated by the Chemical Examiner in 1913 was 1,076 against 1,114 in the previous year; of these 276 were cases of suspected poisoning; 244 related to stains sent in connection with criminal investigations, 37 to miscellaneous medico-legal cases. The principal inorganic poisons found to be employed were various compounds of arsenic and mercury, and the principal organic poisons were atropine, opium and aconite.

Charitable institutions. *Part II, paras. 375 to 377.*

95. Excluding dispensaries there were 3,177 charitable institutions in the Presidency as against 3,354 the previous year, with an aggregate income of over 14 lakhs. About two-thirds of these were maintained entirely by the general public and the remainder were supported or aided by Government or local bodies. The majority of these institutions are intended for the accommodation of travellers, who are also in many cases provided with food. Three hundred and sixty-three institutions were maintained for the relief of paupers. The daily average number of persons receiving relief or benefits from the institutions was 43,164, the total number aided during the year being about 10½ millions.

Muhammadans in the service of Government. *Part II, para. 378.*

96. The percentage of Government appointments held by Muhammadans was 14·29, a decrease on the previous year's figure, though the actual number employed increased slightly. Most of the appointments were held in lower grades, 7,258 out of 8,482 having salaries of less than Rs. 20 per mensem attached to them. The proportion of Muhammadans to the total population according to the census of 1911 is 6·6 per cent.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS, Etc.

1

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE AND CHIEF STAPLES.

1. *Vide* pages 1 to 10 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911–12.

POLITICAL.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

2. *Vide* pages 11 to 33 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911–12.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

3. *Vide* pages 34 to 54 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911–12.

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES.

4. *Vide* pages 55 to 60 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911–12.

SYSTEM OF SURVEY.

5. *Vide* pages 61 to 72 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911–12.

SYSTEM OF SETTLEMENTS.

6. *Vide* pages 73 to 86 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911–12.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE BRITISH TERRITORY.

7. *Vide* pages 87 to 100 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911–12.

DETAILS OF THE CENSUS OF 1911—TRIBES AND LANGUAGES.

8. *Vide* pages 101 to 104 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911–12.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION. (1913–14.)

9. There is nothing of importance to record under this head during the year.

RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

TRAVANCORE STATE.

(M.E. 1088—16TH AUGUST 1912 TO 15TH AUGUST 1913.)

[*Report on the Administration of Travancore for the year 1088 M.E.*]

[The Maharaja of Travancore is a Kshatriya; his age is 57 and he has a male heir. Descent is in the female line. The area of the State is 7,129 square miles and the population is 3,428,975 (1911 census). An annual subsidy of Rs. 8,10,652 is paid to the British Government. The military force maintained during the year was 1,472. A British Resident is attached to the State.]

Revenue and finance.

10. There were no events in the year of general or political importance to record. The revenue and receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 1,48,11,690 while the expenditure was Rs. 1,45,98,015. Thus the year ended with a surplus of over 2 lakhs, raising the State balance from 75·78 lakhs to 77·91. The steady increase in almost all departments of revenue which has marked the last six years continued. Land Revenue—38·19 lakhs against 40·31 lakhs in the previous year—shows an apparent fall, but this is due to the circumstance that the revenue on account of the incorporated Sirkar devaswom (or temple) lands and the water-cess on lands under the Kodayar project which used to be included under "Land Revenue" have been brought under different heads in the year under report. Had the revenue from these two sources been retained under Land Revenue, that item would have stood at Rs. 42·61 lakhs. Forest and Excise are the other items which show the most marked improvement over the previous year. The net revenue from Forests rose from 2·83 lakhs to 5·42 lakhs. This increase was obtained without any overworking of the forests, but by more efficient administration of the department. The consumption of exciseable liquors rose considerably; this together with increased rentals obtained for arrack and toddy shops and the extension of the excise system to seven taluks chiefly accounts for the rise in Excise revenue. Expenditure rose by about 11½ lakhs, the chief items of increase being in Public Works (including Irrigation) and Education. A payment of over 2 lakhs to the Sinking fund for the Shencotta-Quilon Railway is a new item of expenditure. The expenditure in the Land Revenue Department has risen owing to the reorganization of the staff in one of the divisions and the appointment of a special staff for the maintenance of Land Records in eight taluks. As much as Rs. 3,59,296 was spent on State charities in the year; this figure however is considerably lower than in previous years. Expenditure on Railways also shows a decrease owing to traffic development and consequently a reduced claim on the Durbar for payments towards the guaranteed interest.

Protection.

11. The Legislative Council was expanded during the year and the number of members raised from ten to fifteen. Four ordinary meetings were held and seven regulations were passed, of which the one of most interest was Regulation I of 1088, to define and amend the law of marriage, succession and family management among the Nayars. The Council also considered the Select Committee's reports on certain other Bills. An Interest Bill with provisions removing the present statutory restrictions regarding the rates of interest was introduced but was eventually withdrawn.

Police.

12. During the year the Police Department was reorganized at an additional cost of Rs. 94,677 per annum. The main features, which follow those of the Madras reorganization, are the constitution of five Police districts corresponding to the five Land Revenue divisions, the formation of 17 Police circles within these districts each in charge of an Inspector, the increase of charging stations from 57 to 68 with a Sub-Inspector who ordinarily must be a graduate in charge, instead of a head constable who was formerly the Station-house officer, increase of Prosecuting Inspectors from 2 to 3, improvement of the position of constables by creation of a new first class with pay of Rs. 9 a month, and making the clerical staff of the department which previously consisted of members of the force, a purely civilian staff. The sanctioned strength of the force was reduced from 1,766 to 1,742, the actual strength at the end of the year being 1,694. During the year 30 policemen were dismissed and 66 policemen, including 14 pending trial from the previous year (34 less than were prosecuted in 1087) were prosecuted. Out of 57 tried only 7 were convicted. The total number of departmental punishments was 597. The total number of cognizable cases for disposal was 4,196, of which no less than 1,089 were referred as false ; 504 were undetected. The percentage of conviction in respect of persons charged was 55, and the percentage of property recovered 39. There was a decrease of grave crime in the State under every head except "culpable homicide not amounting to murder" and cattle theft. Thirteen cases of false-coining were reported during the year, mostly of British coins.

Jails.

13. Eight hundred and ninety-six prisoners, of whom 729 were convicts, were newly admitted into the Central Prison during the year. The average daily strength of convicted prisoners was 468 against 423 in 1087. The rise in strength is probably due to a new rule that all persons sentenced to over one month should be sent to the Central Prison. Previously persons sentenced up to two months were confined in the station lock-ups. The daily average of sick fell from 31 to 21. Epidemic dysentery continued in the jail. Jail offences rose considerably. The total jail expenditure was Rs. 84,815, of which Rs. 67,451 was recouped by prisoners' labour.

Criminal Justice.

14. The number of courts exercising criminal jurisdiction was 67 against 64 previously, 3 new Stationary Magistrates' Courts having been opened during the year. The number of offences reported fell from 18,961 to 18,811. The decrease in offences under the Penal Code occurred mainly under criminal force and assault, ordinary mischief and theft. There was a rise in offences under special and local laws. As usual, the largest number of persons convicted was in prosecutions under the Abkari Regulations. The number of juvenile accused rose, but the number of those actually brought to trial and convicted fell. One hundred and forty-seven public servants were prosecuted and 15 convicted. Only 32 of these prosecutions were initiated by heads of departments and 11 resulted in conviction. The magistracy had 20,036 cases to dispose of including the previous year's arrears, and left only 580 pending at the end of the year. Appeals showed a distinct increase in number, but the average duration fell from 24 to 22 days. The percentages of confirmation, reversal and modification were 45, 34 and 19 respectively. Seventy persons in all were bound over to keep the peace or furnish security for good behaviour. Sessions Courts had 175 cases to try during the year, and all but 4 were disposed of. Appeals including arrears rose from 665 to 696 ; the average duration increased and there was a heavy balance of 80 left at the end of the year. The percentage of reversals fell from 45 to 37. Appeals in the High Court also rose in number from 140 in 1087 to 164. Including arrears the

number for disposal was 187 ; 26 were still pending at the end of the year. The Durbar preferred 17 appeals affecting 45 persons against acquittals ; and the acquittals were set aside in 5 cases affecting 22 persons, retrial was ordered in 3 cases, interference being refused in the remainder. There was a substantial fall in the number of revision cases.

Civil Justice.

15. Including the High Court there were 43 Civil Courts working during the year. Towards the close of the year, two additional Judges were sanctioned for the High Court for six months to work off the arrears. There was a large rise in the number of suits filed during the year (65,474 as against 58,092 of the previous year) but the number of appeals diminished. Inclusive of arrears, etc., the munsifs, who do most of the original work had 82,871 cases to try. By the end of the year the arrears were 17,618, the previous year's figure being 15,592. Congestion in the Civil Courts is evidently as bad in Travancore as in British India. The number of suits of between one and two years' pendency rose from 2,164 to 3,696, and of more than two years' pendency from 286 to 355. There was, however, a substantial reduction in the number of appeals pending in the District Courts, and appeals between one and two years' old fell from 163 to 86. The High Court had 1,981 appeals to decide in addition to other miscellaneous work, and disposed of 1,031, this being some improvement on the previous year. The average duration of appeals rose, however, that for first appeals being a year all but six days.

Registration.

16. Four new Sub-Registry offices were opened during the year making a total of 68 offices in the State ; the total number of documents presented for registration fell from 249,232 to 239,729, and their value from 760 lakhs to 706. The decrease was mainly due to the Nayar Regulation (I of 1088) already referred to, which has restricted the powers of the karnavan (head of the family) in alienating the tarwad (family) properties. Although the gross receipts of the department showed a rise owing to revised tables of fees coming into force, expenditure rose more than proportionately and there was a fall in the net revenue (Rs. 3,24,027).

Production and distribution.

17. The season was on the whole favourable to agriculture : prices of food-grains rose slightly and so also did the wages of labour. The average rainfall was 90 inches. The State opened no new experimental or demonstration farm during the year, but the existing ones continued to be run on the same lines as before. The system of single-seedling transplantation of paddy is spreading largely in South Travancore. The State Agricultural Department continued its campaign against cocoanut palm disease which continued prevalent. The number of factories increased from 76 to 88. Thirty-seven were for tea-making and the remainder for the manufacture of tiles, bricks, earthenware, paper, rubber, sugar, cotton and coir yarn, extraction of cocoanut-oil and husking paddy. It is evident from the number of operatives, 5,862, of whom 1,910 were women and children, that none of the factories are on a large scale. There was no industrial development of importance in the year. The total volume of external trade rose by 43 lakhs ; exports fell and imports rose. Exports of coffee, tea and pepper show the most marked fall, while a much increased amount of paddy and gingelly-oil was imported. The increase of 8 lakhs in Public Works expenditure was spread over all branches of work : the Kodayar project works, on which the capital outlay is now over 68 lakhs made good progress ; the amount realized by the sale of tank-beds rendered unnecessary by the extension of the scheme was Rs. 1,67,855, during the year. The Railway from Shencotta to Quilon continued to work at a loss, but receipts improved. The guaranteed interest paid by the Durbar was Rs. 1,19,551.

Vital statistics and medical relief.

18. The number of births and deaths registered was 63,882 and 52,980, respectively. The number of infantile deaths shows a slight fall. The number of vaccinators has been increased from 60 to 103 during the year and the number of vaccinations has risen very considerably (145,978 to 178,411). There has however been a steady fall in infantile vaccination. Re-vaccination every five years has been made compulsory in all educational institutions. Glycerine is used as the vaccinifer in this

State and the ratio of successful vaccinations, primary and secondary, was 95·9 and 58·5. During the year five new town improvement committees were formed. As in 1087, 22 hospitals and 29 dispensaries were maintained during the year, exclusive of special institutions. The number of in-patients in all Sirkar institutions was 16,899, and of out-patients 624,231. About 60 per cent. of the in-patients were cured. Forty-six midwives attended 3,318 cases of labour, 13 institutions receiving aid from the Durbar treated 100,271 patients, and a still larger number of persons were treated in the vaidyasalas or native medicine dispensaries.

Education.

19. The year was an active one in educational matters. Increases in the Inspecting staff were made, and two new Professors from England were added to the staff of Maharaja's College. The revision of the pay of teachers in secondary schools attracted a large number of graduates and trained teachers, reducing thereby the number of teachers with lower qualifications. Revision of the staff of the elementary schools was also proceeded with. A general scheme of scholarships in the secondary schools and colleges was also sanctioned during the year. The school-leaving certificate scheme continued to work satisfactorily. The percentage of successes to candidates was high. The School of Arts at Trivandrum was also reorganized. During the year there were working as many as 1,552 unrecognized schools with 54,496 pupils, and they were most numerous in the taluks where there was the highest percentage of pupils in the recognized schools. There is evidently a very large demand for elementary education throughout the State, which the Government institutions are not able to cope with. The number of recognized schools, both departmental and private, rose from 1,698 to 1,763 and the strength from 178,775 to 204,971. There was a considerable fall in the number of private unaided schools. Taking the children of school-going age at 15 per cent. of the population, 39·8 per cent. were under instruction as against 35 per cent. in 1087. Girls' schools improved both in number and strength, from 267 and 49,208 to 296 and 57,137 respectively. The great majority of the girls were receiving elementary education. Those at college numbered 30 as against 18 in the previous year. The gross expenditure on education increased from 9·55 lakhs to 12·84 lakhs. Receipts in the shape of fees also rose by half a lakh.

COCHIN STATE.

(M.E. 1088—16TH AUGUST 1912 TO 15TH AUGUST 1913.)

[*Report on the Administration of Cochin State for the year 1088 M.E.*]

[The Raja is a Kshatriya, is aged 61 years, and has male heirs. He pays a tribute of Rs. 2,00,089 and maintains a military force of 290 men. The population of the State is 918,110 (census of 1911). Estimated revenue of the State is Rs. 44·85 lakhs. The Resident for Travancore is also Resident for Cochin.]

General and political.

20. During the year the sixtieth birthday of the Raja was celebrated throughout the State, and to mark the event, among other benefits, His Highness announced that a measure of constitutional reform would be adopted in order to secure the representative opinion and criticism of the public on all important matters of State; and during the year the Advisory Council scheme was submitted in its final form for the advice of the Madras Government. An attempt to revive the village panchayat is also being made, a draft Bill having been published in May 1913 for general criticism. The territorial dispute between Cochin and Travancore regarding the ownership of the accretions formed near the Munambam bar was decided in favour of Cochin by the arbitrator Mr. A. T. Forbes, the British Resident. A Post Office Money-Order system was introduced during the year and the introduction of the Value-Payable Post is under consideration.

Revenue and finance.

21. The total receipts were Rs. 47,88,710, and total expenditure Rs. 40,79,881, and the financial transactions of the year resulted in a net

surplus of Rs. 9,00,871 even after making provision for all liabilities against the Durbar, including the debenture loan of Rs. 10 lakhs repayable in 1918. The actual cash balance of the State was Rs. 16,60,667. In addition Rs. 6,88,396 in the Sinking fund was invested in securities. The revenue for the year exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 4·45 lakhs; no new taxes were imposed; Land Revenue and Forests exhibited the chief increases; Excise revenue is the only important head to show any fall, Rs. 10·40 lakhs as against Rs. 10·79 lakhs. The chief items of increased expenditure were Forests, Police, Education and Medical Relief, and Sanitation. Other items showed a decrease, especially under Miscellaneous expenditure where the decrease was from Rs. 6·48 lakhs to Rs. 3·72 lakhs. Expenditure on Forests included a sum of Rs. 1·25 lakhs, being a portion of the cost of the Trichur Timber and Saw Mills which have been bought up by the Durbar, and from which a substantial return was obtained during the year. The aggregate current demand under Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 12·88 lakhs; deducting Rs. 2,114 written off, there was a balance of only Rs. 407 at the end of the year. Coercive processes were few.

Protection. 22. Seven regulations were passed during the year, of which the Co-operative Societies Regulation and the Cochin Copyright Regulation are of most interest. Following Travancore and Madras Presidency, improvements in the pay and prospects of the Police force were partially carried out. The permanent establishment of the force consisted of 82 officers and 475 men, the ratio of effective Police to population and area being 1 to 1,709 persons and 1 to 2·64 square miles. Illiterate recruits were no longer accepted. The total number of cases under the Penal Code and local and special laws registered during the year was 1,003 as against 1,152 in 1087. The percentage of conviction to charged cases rose from 80·5 to 88·5. Grave crime decreased somewhat. Out of Rs. 16,047 property lost, Rs. 8,015 were recovered. Investigation was still pending however regarding Rupees 4,000 lost in burglary cases reported late in the year. Including 8 persons awaiting trial at the end of 1087, 74 persons or 23 more than in 1087 were put up under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, of whom 31 were ordered to furnish security: 33 were still awaiting trial at the end of the year.

Prisons. 23. The number of prisons remained the same as before—one central jail and six sub-jails. At the beginning of the year the central jail population was 143 convicts, 5 under-trials and 13 civil prisoners. Seven hundred and forty-three new prisoners, of whom 80 were civil prisoners, were admitted during the year. The average daily number of convicts was 119·56 as against 128·56 in 1087. The net expenditure per head rose from Rs. 90 to Rs. 95. The cost in sub-jails also rose.

Criminal Justice. 24. Four Third-class, 7 Second-class, 2 First-class Magistrate's Courts and 2 Sessions Courts exercised jurisdiction in the year. Out of 3,330 cases for disposal by the magistrates, 69 were pending at the end of the year. The percentage of conviction fell from 35·17 to 32·06. Of the cases disposed of, 2,217 or almost 70 per cent. were under the Penal Code. In the Sessions Courts there were 34 cases for trial, all of which were disposed of. The District Magistrate had 273 appeals to dispose of, the Sessions Judges 42 and the Chief Court 21. The percentage of reversals to persons appealing was about 25 per cent.

Civil Justice. 25. There was a considerable rise in litigation, 13,094 original suits and 1,045 appeals being filed as against 11,083 suits and 930 appeals in 1087. The number of suits and appeals increased practically *pro rata*, and the number of suits pending at the end of the year was 842 against 793 in 1087. In the Munsifs' Courts 88 of these were more than a year old, and in the District Judges' Courts 4 were over two years and 28 over one year. The average duration of contested ordinary suits and small cause suits in Munsifs' Courts was 94 and 47 days respectively. In the District Judges' Courts the duration of contested cases was about nine months. The average duration of appeals decreased.

Registration.

26. The number of documents registered decreased from 47,852 to 46,338. Two new companies, the Malabar Navigation and Industrials, Limited, and the Cochin Commercial Company, Limited, with a nominal capital of Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh respectively were registered during the year. Their paid-up capital was Rs. 3,44,925 and Rs. 4,910.

Production and distribution.

27. The Agricultural Farm at Viyyur was closed during the year, owing to the inadequate facilities for continuing experimental operations on a large scale, and it has been decided to open demonstration farms on a smaller scale at certain centres. The forest area continued to be same as in the previous year, but the output was largely increased and revenue rose accordingly. The rise was from Rs. 6·23 lakhs to Rs. 7·22 lakhs. Expenditure rose more than proportionately, from Rs. 3·28 lakhs to Rs. 4·74 lakhs ; Rs. 1·25 lakhs however were capital expenditure on the Trichur Timber Mills. The actual net revenue was Rs. 2·50 lakhs against Rs. 1·71 lakhs in 1087. The coffee crop showed some decrease, the average yield per acre being 176 lb. as against 200 lb. the previous year. At the end of the year the total extent of forest lands assigned for rubber cultivation was 10,512 acres, of which 6,982 acres had been planted up. The growth of the rubber plants in all estates was reported to be exceptionally good and the yield very encouraging.

Public Works and Railway and Marine trade.

28. Public Works expenditure which was 5·85 lakhs calls for no special remarks. The percentage of establishment charges to expenditure was 12·76. The net earnings of the State Railway after deducting the South Indian Railway Company's share of the profits gave a return of 5·30 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 70·25 lakhs against 4·07 per cent. in 1087. At the Sirkar port of Malipuram 46 steamers and 90 native craft entered and cleared during the year with a total tonnage of 149,055. Port dues rose from Rs. 9,359 to Rs. 13,972, which may be taken as a sign of increased trade.

Vital statistics, medical services and sanitation.

29. There was a fall in the number of births registered, and a very considerable rise in the number of deaths, the ratios being 16 and 17·8 per thousand as against 17·8 and 15 per thousand in 1087. Cholera was prevalent in all the taluks of the State, the number of deaths being 1,726 as against 58 in the previous year. The number of medical institutions in the State during the year was 24, viz., 10 hospitals, 12 dispensaries and 2 asylums. There was a slight fall in the number of patients treated. The female medical subordinates treated in all 55,250 women and children during the year. The number of cholera cases (274) treated during the year was remarkably small considering the prevalence of the disease. Expenditure remained about the same as in the previous year (Rs. 1·05 lakhs to Rs. 1·04 lakhs). The Sanitary Department is being reorganized and sanitary boards abolished. One new town council was sanctioned during the year. The total receipts and expenditure of the town councils were Rs. 65,505 and Rs. 65,129 respectively. The works undertaken by the Durbar for the improvement of the town of Ernakulam made substantial progress.

Education.

30. The total number of Sirkar schools rose from 107 to 117. As in Travancore, there was a large increase in the number of unaided or unrecognized schools, viz., from 544 in 1087 to 1,041, although in 1087 there had been a drop. This increase is probably partly due to a more correct census having been taken. The total number of pupils under instruction was 59,576 as against 47,209 in 1087, the rise being specially marked in unaided schools. Seventy per cent. of the pupils were boys and the remainder girls. The percentage of boys and girls to the male and female population of school-going age has risen from 53·6 and 24 to 69 and 29 respectively. The total number of pupils receiving upper secondary education was 1,299, of whom 79 were girls. Seventeen night schools, of which 13 were Sirkar, were worked during the year with 777 pupils. The Sirkar Training School for teachers and the Government Technical, Commercial and Industrial Schools continued to be maintained, work in the latter being largely reorganized.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.

(Fasli 1323—1st July 1913 to 30th June 1914.)

[Report on the Administration of Pudukkottai for fasli 1323.]

[The Raja, His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Raja Sir Marthanda Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur, G.C.I.E., is a Kallar by caste, is 38 years of age and unmarried. The population of the State according to the census of 1911 is 411,878. The Raja pays no tribute, but maintains a military force of 110 infantry and 19 cavalry. The Collector of Trichinopoly is ex-officio Political Agent for the State.]

General and political.

31. The Raja spent November to February in his State and paid a State visit to His Excellency the Viceroy at Madras in November 1913; the rest of the year he was in Europe. M.R.Ry. V. R. Durai Raja Avargal continued to be Diwan till May 1914 when he went on leave, his place being taken by the Chief Judge; Mr. J. T. Gwynn, I.C.S., was Superintendent throughout the fasli.

Revenue and finance.

32. There was an apparent fall in the revenues from Rs. 18·48 lakhs to Rs. 18·15 lakhs, but the receipts of fasli 1322 were swollen by three abnormal credits amounting to Rs. 1·19 lakhs, so that there was a real rise of Rs. 86,000 in fasli 1323. The principal factors in this rise were an increase of Rs. 37,000 under Land Revenue and an increase of Rs. 20,000 from interest due to the larger sums invested and the collection of some old arrears. Under Land Revenue the current demand for the fasli was Rs. 9,11,518, of which 97·88 per cent. was either collected or written off or adjusted from overpayments made in the preceding fasli. Out of an arrear demand of Rs. 1,39,117, Rs. 1,02,161 was collected or adjusted during the fasli. The expenditure under Land Revenue was Rs. 1,20,724 or nearly 12½ per cent. of the collections. Included in Land Revenue charges there was an outlay of Rs. 8,319 on Land Records incurred chiefly in the endeavour to produce a satisfactory field-measurement book which should show the sub-divisions effected at the settlement on the field plans prepared at the preceding survey. Rs. 6,891 was also spent on inam survey; there are about 150,000 acres of inam land in the State bearing a quit-rent of about Rs. 1,36,000, and no trustworthy and intelligible records are extant to show the position or ownership of these lands, hence the urgent need for a survey. Other items of revenue present no special features calling for remark. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 15·57 lakhs against a budget estimate of Rs. 16·98 lakhs and a revised estimate of Rs. 17·04 lakhs; the failure of the Public Works Department to carry out their programme was mainly responsible for the difference. The expenditure however was higher than that of the previous fasli by Rs. 1·49 lakhs mainly on account of the cost of construction of a railway saloon carriage and the purchase of a motor-car for the Raja, increase of his privy purse allowance, payment of arrears under devastanam paditharams, more rapid progress on the new residences at Pudukkottai and Trichinopoly, and an increase in the expenditure on education. The charges on account of assignments to religious and charitable institutions amounted to Rs. 1·56 lakhs, and palace expenditure including allowances to Rs. 1·99 lakhs. Including Rs. 2·63 lakhs spent on Civil works the total expenditure on public administration was Rs. 11·29 lakhs. The addition of Rs. 2·58 lakhs, being the excess of receipts over expenditure for the fasli, brings the State balances up to Rs. 30·57 lakhs.

Protection.
Legislation.

33. Five regulations were passed during the year, of which one was passed in order to protect the State against the extravagance of a member of the Raja's family.

Police.

34. The Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, is ex-officio Superintendent of the State Police; under him are a Deputy Superintendent, 3 Inspectors, 10 Sub-Inspectors and 230 head constables and constables; the force was 37 short of its full complement at the end of the fasli. There was a decrease in the number of cases reported from 2,480 to 2,072, the decrease being in cases under special laws; cases under the Penal Code rose from 433 to 476, of which 196 were detected. All 5 cases of murder remained undetected and of 10 dacoity cases 6 remained undetected, 1 was

reported false and 3 thrown out by the courts. Out of 15 cases involving 21 persons under the security sections for trial during the year, security was required from 6 persons in 6 cases, 4 cases involving 10 persons were withdrawn, and in 3 cases the Magistrate declined to demand security. Of the 16 cases committed to sessions 9 ended in conviction. In the Magistrates' Courts the total number of cases for disposal fell from 4,483 to 4,079, of which 2,082 were under the Penal Code compared with 1,919 in the preceding year; 141 cases were pending at the close of the year. Eight persons were extradited by the Political Agent for trial in the State Courts and 15 by the Durbar for trial in British Courts. In the Chief Court there were 25 appeals; the original decisions were confirmed in 50 per cent. of the cases: criminal revision petitions numbered 51 including 4 of the previous fasli and 47 were disposed of. The Chief Magistrate had 124 appeals for disposal, and confirmed the original decisions in 68 cases, reversed them in 34 and modified them in 18, while 1 case was remanded for further inquiry: final orders were passed in 75 out of 76 revision petitions. The average daily population in the Central Jail fell from 87·01 to 69·27; in the 7 sub-jails of the State the average daily population was 6·9. One life-convict escaped from the Central Jail.

Criminal Justice. *Prisons.*

Civil Justice.

35. The number of Civil Courts was 12, viz., the Chief Court with its Registrar and 11 Small Cause Courts which are presided over by the Sub-Registrars: regular suits are tried by the Chief Court only. The total number of suits instituted rose from 7,451 to 8,285; the number of regular suits for disposal was 2,913 and the balance pending at the end of the fasli was 614 against 688 out of 2,788 suits in the previous fasli. The total number of small cause suits in all courts for disposal was 6,550 and the balance at the end of the year 327. There was a general fall in the duration of contested suits, which is comparatively low. The number of regular appeals rose from 298 to 321, of which 211 were disposed of leaving a balance of 110 as against 108 of the previous fasli; the average duration of appeals rose from 211 to 233 days. Including the balance of the previous year there were 77 second appeals: 55 were disposed of, the decision of the first Appellate Court being upheld in 39 cases. In contrast to the state of affairs in the rest of the Presidency, both the number and value of registered documents fell from 16,905 to 15,744 and Rs. 54,13,635 to Rs. 49,32,927 respectively.

Registration.

Production and distribution.

36. The State is entirely agricultural and there are no manufacturing industries of any importance. The season was favourable and the outturn of both wet and dry crops was fair. The agricultural demonstration farm continued to be worked at Pudukkottai, but apparently the Pudukkottai ryots do not take kindly to innovations. The State forest reserves contain no timber trees of value, but are worked for firewood, green leaves for manure, and other minor produce; 229 acres of land were prepared for casuarina, cashew and palmyra topes and a large number of seedlings planted out, while the process of reafforestation in nine scrub jungles went on with fair success. The net revenue was Rs. 38,532. In the Public Works Department, Rs. 61,654 was spent on communications, being 77·50 per cent. of the budget allotment; the work on the roads was better, but considerable improvement is required before the former excellent condition of the roads is restored. Only Rs. 59,439 out of the budget allotment of Rs. 1,16,065 was spent on irrigation works. The expenditure on civil buildings rose from Rs. 91,996 to Rs. 1,39,161, but even this was only 56·63 per cent. of the budget allotment.

Vital statistics and medical relief.

37. There were spasmodic outbreaks of cholera and small-pox in places but no serious mortality. Accurate statistics of births and deaths are not available except for Pudukkottai town where the birth-rate was 34·04 and the death-rate 26·92 per mille. The State has a town hospital with 50 beds, a women and children's dispensary and nine rural dispensaries; in the first the number of in-patients rose from 605 to 793 and 39,154 out-patients were treated. In the dispensaries the total number of patients treated was 85,128 against 75,966 in the previous year. The total expenditure of the department fell from Rs. 41,646 to Rs. 27,401, the decrease being due mainly to the non-arrival within the fasli of medical stores from England.

Vaccination is compulsory throughout the State; in the town vaccination is direct from the calf to the arm but for work in the villages lanoline paste is used. Including 151 revaccinations 10,573 cases were vaccinated, 96·35 per cent. being reported as successful; the average cost of each successful vaccination was As. 5-3 against As. 4-7 in the previous fasli. For conservancy and other purposes there are a municipality in Pudukkottai town and five union panchayats elsewhere, while in a few of the larger villages small scavenging staffs are maintained under the control of the Revenue Department. The town has a water-works which give an uninterrupted supply of water to the main part of the town; but the filtering system still proved unsatisfactory and arrangements are being made to instal a new set of filters. Including a grant of Rs. 19,184 from the State funds and an opening balance of Rs. 5,003 the receipts of the Municipal Council totalled Rs. 64,154 and the expenditure was Rs. 47,542. The incidence of taxation per head of population was As. 7-7 only.

Sanitation.

Education.

38. The educational institutions under direct State management consisted of a second-grade college, 2 lower secondary, 3 special and 164 primary schools, the number of the latter in fasli 1322 having been 145; one lower secondary and 124 primary schools under private management received grants-in-aid from the State, and there were also 66 unaided schools. Elementary education is free throughout the State except in Pudukkottai town. The number of pupils and average daily attendance rose in one of the State secondary schools, but in the other there was a serious fall. The number of aided and unaided primary schools fell from 145 to 124 and from 74 to 66 respectively. The total number of boys under instruction was 11,770 against 13,155 in the previous fasli, while the number of girls increased from 1,292 to 1,424. Fifteen of the State schools and 3 aided ones are exclusively for girls. On the last day of the fasli there were 663 pupils on the rolls of the college, an increase of 57 over the number in fasli 1322, and the average daily attendance was 665. Including Rs. 23,322 (of which Rs. 18,248 were recovered as fees) expenditure on the college, the total expenditure on education was Rs. 81,887 against Rs. 68,815 in the previous year.

BANGANAPALLE STATE.

[*Administration Report of the Banganapalle State for the official year 1913–14.*]

[Nawab Saiyid Ghulam Khan Bahadur, a Muhammadan of the Shiah sect, is the ruler of the State. He is 40 years old and has male heirs. The Nawab pays no tribute and maintains no military force. The population of the State is 39,356 (1911 census) and the gross revenue is estimated at 3 lakhs. The Collector of Kurnool is Political Agent for the State.]

General and political.

39. The State continued to be administered by the Nawab with the assistance of his Diwan. The total receipts of the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 2,92,268, a figure very slightly less than that of the previous year, and expenditure including the Nawab's Civil List was Rs. 2,65,647. At the end of the year the State had the comfortable balance of over Rs. 4 lakhs in hand the steady accretion of which began about 1906. The expenditure in 1912–13 was Rs. 2·52 lakhs. The rise in the year under report is due mainly to considerably increased expenditure on village sanitation, education and industries. The revenue from Forests rose considerably during the year owing to the exploitation of new sources of income.

Protection.

40. The Police force maintained by the State remained as before 77 men of all ranks. Of the 86 accused concerned in 85 cases and sent up for trial, 50 were convicted. Two applications for extradition were received during the year and the accused surrendered. Including 13 cases from last year the Criminal Courts had 241 cases for disposal, and passed judgment in 218 during the year. Two cases were tried by the Nawab himself out of 3 for disposal, and the Diwan had 39 cases to try and disposed of 24. The Tahsildar-Magistrate had the rest of the cases. Thirteen appeals were presented to the Nawab; in 7 the sentences were confirmed, in 3 modified

and in 3 cases convictions were reversed. The Diwan heard no appeals. In the jail 22 prisoners remained from last year, 28 were admitted, and 36 discharged during the year. Discipline was good. As regards Civil Justice, in the Diwan's Court no new suits were filed: of the two suits pending from the previous year one was disposed of, the other has been pending 1½ years. The Munsif received 327 original and small cause suits of a value of Rs. 29,809 including 25 from last year. He disposed of 267. The Diwan disposed of 10 out of 18 appeals. Eight hundred and one documents representing a value of Rs. 2·11 lakhs were registered during the year.

Production and distribution. 41. Like the districts in its neighbourhood the State suffered from deficiency of rainfall in August and October onwards after good rains in the early part of the season. Though the cotton harvest was good, there was a want of demand, to the ryots' misfortune. The condition of cattle was not satisfactory: foot and mouth disease prevailed in several villages. Cambodia cotton and groundnut cultivation are spreading in the State. **Industries.** The State has been making considerable efforts to encourage industries during the year, such as starting the manufacture of carpets, stone-polishing, carpentry, sericulture and weaving, and even imported an automatic knitting machine, but it was found "to be too complicated for a woman of ordinary intellect." Several probationers have been sent to learn the art of rearing silkworms. The amount spent on industries was Rs. 9,994 as compared with Rs. 5,168 the previous year. The Public Works expenditure was Rs. 54,150 a little over one-sixth of the total revenue. **Technical school.** A technical school is maintained and it has been decided to open a branch for rough work, as the fine work at present taught takes boys too long to learn and thus discourages applications for admission.

Education. 42. Education is getting popular; two more Muhammadan boys' schools were opened during the year making a total of 26 schools maintained by the State in addition to 6 mission schools and 1 private school. Daily average attendance of pupils rose from 892 to 954. The total expenditure was Rs. 12,213.

Medical. 43. Fourteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-three patients were treated in the State Hospital.

SANDUR STATE.

[*Administration Report of the Sandur State for the official year 1913-14.*]

[The Raja of Sandur, Raja Srimant Venkatarao, Rao Saheb, Hindu Rao Ghorpade Mamlukatmadar Senapati, is a Mahratta. He is aged 22 years and is now administering his State having been installed on the Gadi in July 1913. He pays no tribute and maintains no military force. The population of the State is 13,517 (census of 1911). The revenue for 1913-14 was Rs. 1,07,992. The Collector of Bellary as ex-officio Political Agent exercises a general supervision over the administration of the State, and is also Sessions Judge for Sessions cases and appeals.]

General. 44. The chief event of the year was the installation of the young Raja on 19th July 1913 by the Political Agent. Diwan Bahadur M.R.Ry. T. Kodandarama Nayudu, Diwan of the State since 1897, went on a year's furlough in September, M.R.Ry. A. Subbaraya Mudaliyar Avargal being appointed to act for him.

Revenue and finance. 45. Revenue rose from Rs. 92,410 to Rs. 1,07,992, the increase chiefly coming from the mines. Expenditure rose from Rs. 72,432 to Rs. 98,306; this includes exceptional expenditure of Rs. 21,000 on the Raja's installation. Receipts from Land Revenue fell from Rs. 18,929 to Rs. 17,903; the revenue from mines and minerals, however, rose from Rs. 14,721 to Rs. 28,871 and Forest revenue from Rs. 12,144 to Rs. 15,641.

Protection. Police. Courts. 46. There was no serious crime. Eleven cases of which 9 ended in conviction were reported by the Police as against 25 the previous year. The Diwan exercising first-class magisterial powers disposed of 123 cases; he as District Munsif disposed of 39 out of 40 suits filed before him. In the previous year only 16 suits were filed. There were no cases

of any sort before the Political Agent. Cost of prison maintenance was Rs. 720 and receipts from labour of the prisoners Rs. 601.

Production and distribution.

47. The season was not favourable for agriculture. The total rainfall (26·65 inches) was normal in quantity but very irregular, and crops suffered. The average yield was 4 to 6 annas, but prices were little affected. In order to protect the game in the State forests and help the present inadequate staff in fire-protection an extra staff of five men has been appointed during the year. The General Sandur Mining Company transported 62,031 tons of ore as against 41,602 tons the previous year. Their employees numbered 1,187. The Agricultural Bank continued its operations successfully.

Vital statistics, etc.

48. Only 8,804 patients were treated at Sandur dispensary as compared with 10,016 the previous year. Public health was generally good, though plague broke out in one village, causing 11 deaths. There has also been a mild attack of small-pox in four villages.

Education.

49. The number of boys attending school has risen from 224 to 394. There is a girls' school maintained by the London Mission Society. The State spent Rs. 1,769 on education.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

(FASLI 1323—1ST JULY 1913 TO 30TH JUNE 1914.)

[*Season and Crop Report for the Agricultural year 1913–14.*]

50. The south-west monsoon commenced auspiciously and more than the normal area was put under cultivation. Later on it became extremely erratic both in distribution and amount of rainfall; the north-east monsoon was regular and gave an ample rainfall throughout the districts affected by it, and also saved the situation in certain districts where the south-west monsoon had failed in September. In both monsoons there were damaging floods in certain districts, but on the whole there was not much to complain of in the season. Although there was a very large extension of cultivation of non-food crops, food crops except cumbu do not appear to have suffered: indeed the area under other food crops was well over normal. The harvest prices of the principal food-grains remained generally at or below the previous year's level, although in South Arcot the price of cumbu went slightly above the "scarcity rate," and "warning rates" in the case of other grains were reached in some districts. The upward tendency in both prices and wages, though very gradual, is still apparent. The price of cotton was on the whole slightly better than in the previous year, though it did not reach the boom level of 1910 to 1912; the cultivation of Cambodia cotton is spreading, but the ryots seem to expect too much of it and complain of its deterioration when they try to grow it on inferior soils. The spread of groundnut cultivation has been phenomenal and the demand though it will doubtless be considerably checked during the present war seems likely to be as great as ever. One of the most noticeable features of the agricultural and industrial year has been the increase in the number of small mills for decorticating groundnut and milling rice. Power installations for irrigation are more and more being adopted by those who can afford them, and improvements in agricultural practice such as single-seedling transplantation and green-manuring made steady progress during the year. Cattle-mortality rose slightly and the deaths from rinderpest were 45 per cent. more than in the previous year, though inoculation was carried out in all except four districts. Emigration, both permanent and seasonal, continued on as great a scale as before, although wages in most districts remained comparatively high, and some shortage of labour is said to be experienced in the southern districts. There were no signs during the year of any real industrial development, and technical education appeals to but a few. Ordinary education, especially elementary, made great strides so far as number of schools and pupils

goes, and the number of would-be B.A.'s and B.L.'s still increases. Sanitation made some progress especially in the matter of water-supply in both towns and villages and there are here and there voluntary signs of grace in regard to the cleanliness of places other than a man's own house. Except for the usual ravages of cholera which break out annually in some district or other, the public health was generally good; a few cases of plague continued to occur in certain districts, but there were no serious epidemics of it. The very large increase of foreign trade in the year with its excess of exports over imports should mean prosperity for a very large number of people, and the nature of the imports in which there were large increases shows that this is the case.

POLITICAL PENSIONS. (1913.)

51. Political pensions in force on 1st January 1913 amounted to Rs. 3,11,899-11-0 per annum and were distributed among 559 pensioners. During the year pensions amounting to Rs. 23,137-2-0 per annum were either newly sanctioned or were transferred from other provinces, and pensions amounting to Rs. 11,136-13-0 per annum either lapsed or were capitalized and paid off or were transferred to other provinces. Twenty-eight pensioners died and three wholly commuted their pensions. Four pensioners were transferred to other provinces, one pension lapsed by reversion and another by amalgamation with a new pension. The pensions in force on 1st January 1914 amounted to Rs. 3,23,900 per annum and were distributed among 533 pensioners. The Carnatic stipendiaries and the Tanjore family were paid Rs. 2,23,760-7-5 and Rs. 52,160-13-0, respectively, inclusive of commutations.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

REALIZATION OF LAND REVENUE.

(Fasli 1322—1st July 1912 to 30th June 1913.)

[*Report on the Settlement of Land Revenue for fasli 1322.*]

General.

52. The land revenue of the Presidency is derived from (*a*) peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates, (*b*) shrotriem jodi or quit-rent levied on inam villages, (*c*) assessment, including water-rate on lands held under the ryotwari system, and (*d*) miscellaneous revenue including quit-rent on minor inams.

Peshkash.

Shrotriem jodi.

53. The total amount of peshkash payable during the year was Rs. 49,85,345 against Rs. 49,90,568 in the previous year. The quit-rent payable on villages held on shrotriem or favourable tenure was Rs. 7,52,019 or Rs. 1,007 less than in the previous fasli.

Ryotwari and miscellaneous.

54. The total extent of ryotwari holdings during the year was 25·16 million acres, a rise of about 157,000 acres over the previous year's figures. The increase was contributed to by all the districts except Kistna and Tanjore. The decrease in Kistna was due to the extent of land relinquished being greater than that newly taken up on darkhast, while that in Tanjore was chiefly due to the transfer of patta lands to poramboke in connection with the acquisition of lands for the Tanjore District Board's Railway extensions. The increase was marked in Guntur, Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool and North Arcot, an expansion of cultivation occurring owing to the favourable character of the season. The total assessment on holdings was Rs. 508·91 lakhs against Rs. 506·94 lakhs in the previous year. More than half the increase occurred in North Arcot and Coimbatore; in the latter district mostly on account of the introduction of resettlement rates in Pollachi, Udamalpet and three firkas of Kollegal taluk. Compared with the previous year the area cropped on ryotwari holdings showed an increase of 670,549 acres. The increase was most marked in the Central and Southern districts. Including the area under miscellaneous cultivation the total area cropped amounted to 21·86 million acres. The revenue from water-rate and second-crop charges amounted to Rs. 34·31 lakhs against Rs. 30·77 lakhs in the preceding fasli. About half the increase was under "water-rate on dry lands." There were large increases in the Kistna, Nellore, Anantapur and Madura districts.

Remissions.

As compared with the previous fasli there was a net decrease of Rs. 7·92 lakhs in remissions, "season" and "fixed remissions" showing a decrease and "beriz" deductions an increase. Under the head remission for "waste," Rs. 1·11 lakhs or Rs. 3·76 lakhs less than in the previous fasli were remitted. The remission granted for withered or short crops was Rs. 59,599 against Rs. 1,82,263 in the previous year. Nearly all this related to wet lands. Rs. 11,979 were remitted for injury due to floods, chiefly in Ganjam, Guntur and Chingleput. Tirvakammi remission (*i.e.*, remission of the difference between wet and dry assessment for wet land cultivated with dry crops only owing to insufficiency or failure of water-supply) amounted to Rs. 1,25,677 against Rs. 3,67,015 in the previous fasli. The decrease was large in Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool, Chittoor and Salem districts. Fixed remissions fell by 0·63 lakh to Rs. 2·44 lakhs. Beriz deductions (made from the village collections in favour of inamdars and religious institutions) amounted to Rs. 8·79 lakhs.

Miscellaneous revenue.

55. Miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rs. 92·16 lakhs or Rs. 1·56 lakhs more than in the previous fasli. The water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages again increased, being Rs. 15·38 lakhs against Rs. 14·14 lakhs of the previous year. Godavari and Kistna alone contributed an increase of Rs. 0·84 lakh. The enhanced water-rate on lands irregularly irrigated amounted to Rs. 4·07 lakhs, Rs. 28,000 less than last year's figure. The imposition of heavy penalties in the previous fasli has had its effect. The revenue from land occupied with or without application rose by 1·22 lakhs to Rs. 8·64 lakhs. The amount levied for occupation of poramboke lands fell slightly but owing to the distinction between "unassessed waste" and communal poramboke (land for public purposes) not having been properly observed in some districts it is not possible to say whether objectionable cultivation of poramboke has decreased. Of the revenue of Rs. 5·11 lakhs, Rs. 3·59 lakhs represent enhanced charges on 33,249 acres of land giving an average rate of Rs. 11 per acre, the average of the previous fasli being Rs. 13. In Tanjore, Ramnad and South Canara the average was Rs. 34, Rs. 36 and Rs. 52 respectively.

Cesses.

56. The current demand under cesses was Rs. 67,25,532. There was a decrease in the land-cess on permanently-settled estates and increase in the cess on inam villages, ryotwari and miscellaneous lands.

Collections.

57. The net ryotwari demand, excluding remissions but including water-rate, second-crop charge, etc., rose from Rs. 605·89 lakhs to Rs. 620·88 lakhs. The current demand under land revenue and cesses, all heads, amounted to Rs. 7,51,04,192. Rs. 7,42,60,845 or 98·8 per cent. were collected within the fasli. Of an arrear of Rs. 12,72,691, Rs. 11,52,523 or 90·5 per cent. was collected and Rs. 14,767 written off. The balance outstanding at the end of the fasli was thus Rs. 9,47,844. By the end of October 1913, 76·5 per cent. had been collected. Allowing for about 22,000 as irrecoverable, the net recoverable balance on 1st November 1913 was Rs. 2,01,402.

Coercive processes.

58. There was a further decline in the number of coercive processes required to be issued, the number in the fasli under report being 1,259,236, a decrease of 189,377. Distraint and attachment notices, sale notices and sales decreased by about 40 per cent. The number of defaulters whose property was actually attached was 17,755 against 25,096 in fasli 1321. The percentage number of defaulters whose property was sold to the total number of pattas was ·05 against ·09 in the previous fasli. Immoveable property of the estimated value of Rs. 90,776 was sold for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 23,577 and realized Rs. 51,204. The average price obtained was 6 times the assessment in the case of dry lands, and in the case of wet 5·8 times the assessment. For want of bidders Government had to buy in 1,931 acres of dry and 578 acres of wet land.

Loans and advances.

59. The advances made under the Land Improvement Loans Act during fasli 1322 amounted to Rs. 3·11 lakhs and those under the Agriculturists' Loans Act to Rs. 4·59 lakhs, making an aggregate of Rs. 7·70 lakhs under both Acts as against Rs. 6·76 lakhs in the previous fasli. In North Arcot and Tinnevelly a Special Deputy Collector was employed to popularize State loans. Forty-seven per cent. of the amounts advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act was for sinking 631 new wells, mostly in Coimbatore, Tinnevelly, Madura, Trichinopoly and Chingleput. Rs. 62,870 were advances for repairing 323 old wells, Rs. 32,847 for reclaiming land and Rs. 26,850 for purchase and installation of oil-engines and pumps. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act 88 per cent. of the advances were for the purchase of cattle, chiefly in the Central and Southern districts. Rs. 33,553 were lent for the purchase of fodder, a large proportion of the amount being spent in Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool. The aggregate amount of principal and interest repayable in the year under both Acts was Rs. 9,46,775, of which about 28 per cent. was collected without resort to coercive process and 59 per cent. after the issue of demand notices; certain amounts were recovered by attachment and by sale, and the balance at the end of the year was Rs. 85,057 or about 9 per cent. of the demand. The total amount of interest collected in the year was Rs. 2,54,808, and, after deducting the interest payable by the Local Government to the Government of India, the net amount accruing to the Local Government was Rs. 91,087.

SURVEYS. (1913–14.)

[*G.O. No. 2800, Revenue, dated 26th September 1914.*]

Surveys. 60. The six parties including the one employed on estate surveys, which were at work at the end of the previous year, continued their operations, No. I in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, Nos. II and III in Chittoor and Anantapur, No. IV in Trichinopoly and Madura and Nos. V and VI in North Arcot and Chittoor. **Outturn.** The outturn of all the parties together amounted to 182 square miles of block survey, 228·3 square miles of cadastral survey (130 in estates on a simplified system), 150 square miles of cadastral resurvey and 1,710 square miles of cadastral revision survey. A survey of the streets in 35 unions was in addition conducted during the year. The outturn fell short of the forecast by 583·84 square miles. **Cost.** The gross expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 10,21,558, of which Rs. 8,15,699 is chargeable to Government and partly recoverable from ryots, and Rs. 2,05,859 to estates. The cost to landholders varied from As. 1–9 per acre in Madura to As. 6–5 in Trichinopoly. The method of town survey hitherto in vogue has been found to be too elaborate and costly, and a simplified system dispensing with the survey of individual properties was sanctioned by Government. The demarcation of sub-divisions of fields has also been given up and final check operations have been transferred from the special staff to the settlement staff.

Survey parties. 61. No. I Party was at work in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Kistna and was wholly concerned with the survey of estates and whole inam villages. In Kallikota-Atagada estate a simplified system of survey was adopted in order to reduce the cost. The party completed 182 square miles of block survey, 46·4 square miles of cadastral survey (detailed system) and 130 square miles (simplified system). No. II Party completed the revision survey of 77 square miles in Kadiri taluk of Anantapur and 338 square miles of revision survey in Chittoor. The prevalence of cholera and small-pox in the locality hindered operations. No. III Party completed the revision survey of its portion of Kadiri taluk, the outturn being 106 square miles against 96 square miles estimated; in Chandragiri and Palmaner taluks of Chittoor the party did 113 and 45 square miles respectively; it was expected that the party would complete the revision survey of both these taluks, but the unhealthy and difficult nature of the country in Kadiri taluk, specially difficult and elaborate work in Palmaner taluk, and a strike of surveyors in Chandragiri hindered operations. No. IV Party resurveyed 150 square miles against a forecast of 188 square miles in Trichinopoly, but the shortage was made up in Palni taluk of Madura, the revision survey of 268 square miles being completed against an estimate of 182 square miles. 38·5 square miles of Pamban Island were also surveyed; the survey of 17 resumed inam villages on behalf of the District Board, Ramnad, and of 5·5 square miles remaining in the Tiruvettanallur mitta of Tinnevelly was completed. As has been the case for several years past, the party had a very large amount of land complaint work to do, the number of land appeals and complaints entertained being 3,730 or more than twice the number received by all the other parties together. No. V Party completed the balance of 23 square miles in Vellore taluk and 280 out of 281 square miles in Polur taluk of North Arcot; there being practically no work in South Arcot owing to slow progress of the preliminary staff operations. Sixty-seven square miles of Palmaner in Chittoor were assigned to the party and 46 completed. No. VI Party completed 414 square miles of revision survey in North Arcot and Chittoor districts in spite of the dislocation of work caused by frequent changes in its programme.

Central office. 62. The area of village maps printed during the year was 2,297 square miles. Ferro-prussiate prints for nearly 1,100 square miles in Tinnevelly, Chittoor and Ramnad districts were also supplied to the Special Settlement officers. The arrears of printing at the end of the year were 3,708 square miles as against 4,210 square miles in the previous year. Revised touring map of Ganjam and a number of revised and new taluk maps were also passed through the press during the year. The total cost of the Central office was Rs. 2,45,883.

SETTLEMENTS. (1913-14.)

[*G.O. No. 2800, Revenue, dated 26th September 1914.*]

Parties.

63. All the five Settlement Parties which were at work in 1912-13 continued operations in the year under report—No. I in North Arcot, No. II in Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and South Arcot, No. III in Cuddapah, Chittoor and Anantapur, No. IV in Tinnevelly, Ramnad and Madura, and No. V in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari and Kistna. The total net expenditure on the department during the year was Rs. 5,97,934.

Districts.

Ganjam resettlement.

64. In Ganjam the issue of notices under section 12 (1) of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1897, and the hearing of appeals against registration was completed for the Goomsur taluk. The rain-fed wet lands in Goomsur and Aska taluks were reclassified, inspected and the new rates were introduced in all the villages of Aska taluk and 240 out of 290 settled villages in Goomsur taluk. The classification of village service inams in the proprietary estates of Berhampur and Chicacole taluks was also completed in 109 villages out of 410 to be dealt with. In Vizagapatam the classification and demarcation of 316 whole inam villages were finished; in the Sarvasiddhi taluk the adangals of 44 villages were completed and handed over to the Revenue Department. Some work was also done in Godavari and Kistna and the diglott registers of 205 whole inam villages in Nellore prepared and submitted to the Board.

North Arcot resettlement.

65. The operations preliminary to revision survey were completed by the special revenue staff. The final checking of the revision survey records of 348 villages was completed, and the records of 289 villages made ready for the issue of 12 (1) notices. The inspection of cases covered by the miscellaneous accounts was completed in three taluks. Final orders were passed by Government on the proposals for the resettlement of seven taluks, and the new rates ordered to be introduced in five of these in fasli 1323. Irrigation sources in all five taluks were completely inspected and rough pattas issued for 437 out of 778 villages before the end of the year.

Cuddapah, Chittoor and Anantapur resettlement.

66. The remaining diglott registers except for one village, in which the preparation was postponed pending settlement of a new forest boundary, were completed for the resettled taluks of Cuddapah. Settlement was also introduced in 40 shrotriem villages. In Kadiri taluk of Anantapur resettlement operations continued throughout the year; all field work including inspections was finished and fair accounts of 123 out of 132 villages furnished to the Revenue Department. In Chittoor, the introduction of resettlement in Vayalpad taluk was completed and the diglott registers of all the villages prepared; objection hearing and final inspection for the resettlement of Madanapalle taluk were completed and the fair accounts of 89 villages handed over, the accounts of the remaining 4 villages being completed and handed over just after the close of the year. Final orders were passed on the resettlement proposals for Chittoor, Chandragiri and Palmaner taluks.

Coimbatore and Trichinopoly resettlement.

67. The diglott registers of 353 villages in Coimbatore were prepared and submitted to the Board; in Trichinopoly the revision of adangals in the Trichinopoly taluk and the final check of the records of 82 villages were completed. Revision of adangals in 100 villages of Tanjore and South Arcot districts was also finished by No. II Party.

Tinnevelly, Ramnad and Madura resettlement.

68. Introduction work in one taluk was completed during the year, and the diglott registers of 113 villages prepared and submitted; the revision of adangals was in progress in two taluks of Madura and the field work in 68 villages was finished. Considerable progress was made in the preparation of the resettlement scheme for the district.

Registers.

69. During the year 829 manuscript diglott registers were received in the Board's office, 1,307 were scrutinized, 788 printed and 675 issued to Collectors.

LAND RECORDS. (1913–14.)

[*G.O. No. 2800, Revenue, dated 26th September 1914.*]

Staff.

70. Land Records staffs were employed in all the districts of the Presidency except Ramnad where maintenance has not yet begun. The establishments in Ganjam, Guntur, Chittoor, North Arcot, South Arcot and Coimbatore were employed partly in connection with survey or resettlement, and partly in attending to regular maintenance, or operations preliminary thereto. The Land Records Tahsildar of Madura was engaged in supervising maintenance work in the municipal towns of the district and in training revenue subordinates. In Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Salem, Anjengo, Nellore, Malabar and South Canara the Land Records staff was employed on current maintenance ; in the three last mentioned districts the demarcation of old sub-divisions also engaged the attention of the staff for some time. In five taluks of the Trichinopoly district Land Records Inspectors were employed on current sub-division work. In the remaining districts the Land Records staff were engaged in preliminary operations and current maintenance.

Operations preliminary to maintenance.

71. Preliminary operations are complete in 8 districts, and nearly so in 3 others. Demarcation sketches for 1,064 villages, stones registers A for 1,215 villages, stones registers B for 1,258 villages were completed in the year, and stone depots established in 1,577 villages, progress being especially marked in Cuddapah district. During the year stones registers in several districts were revised with reference to recent orders under which the responsibility for the maintenance of a survey mark devolves on the registered holder of the land bearing the lowest survey number among the occupied fields adjoining the stone. It was also decided that sub-divisions need not be demarcated and sub-division stones already planted need not be maintained except where they had clearly been shifted to the detriment of Government interests. 1,026,439 field maps were prepared in districts where such work is necessary, and 2,825 remeasured fields finally corrected in the maps. A special staff was at work on the remeasurement of fields in Ootacamund and Coonoor taluks of the Nilgiris and Tiruvannamalai taluk of North Arcot. 5,198 karnams were newly supplied with printed field maps. This work is not complete in any district except Kurnool.

Current maintenance.

72. Survey schools for the training of revenue subordinates in chain survey were held in 21 districts and schools for the training of karnams in 18 districts. The work of maintaining survey marks was carried on in 20 districts, though in 8 the work was not carried on throughout the district. According to the information furnished by Collectors the number of survey marks renewed or repaired during the year was 281,981, leaving a balance of 1,943,895 stones requiring renewal or repair. In Vizagapatam, Kurnool and Nellore, ryots took some interest in the maintenance of survey marks. A large number of stones were also repaired or renewed by ryots in the Tiruvannamalai taluk of North Arcot, and the Tenkasi taluk of Tinnevelly district. During the year it was decided that the construction, renewal and repair of masonry bases to theodolite trijunction stones should be dispensed with and that in Ganjam stones on the boundaries of interior fields included in group fields in the revision survey need not be maintained. 29,653 recent sub-divisions were check-measured and 31,696 were mapped, leaving a balance of 14,597 sub-divisions to be check-measured and 14,466 to be mapped. The number of new sub-divisions sanctioned during the year and requiring to be check-measured and mapped was 31,103. The work done kept pace fairly with that received in 9 districts. During the year current sub-division work was transferred to Firka Revenue Inspectors in Nellore, Anantapur, South Arcot and Tinnevelly ; in Guntur, Kurnool, Chingleput, Trichinopoly and South Canara the work was done partly by Land Records Inspectors and partly by Firka Revenue Inspectors ; in Malabar the work was ordinarily done by the Firka Inspectors. The procedure relating to the conduct of current sub-division work has been simplified, the formalities prescribed in the Surveys and

Boundaries Act being confined to the survey of sub-divisions affecting the boundaries of poramboke. The preparation of topographical registers was in progress in Kistna, Anantapur, Tanjore and the Nilgiris and was completed in Nellore, South Canara and one taluk of North Arcot. The verification of details was taken up in 7 districts. Almost all the great trigonometrical survey stations and bench-marks throughout the Presidency were found to be in good condition, and those requiring repair were attended to. In Tinnevelly district they are reported to be unidentifiable except in two taluks.

WASTE LANDS.

(FASLI 1322—1ST JULY 1912 TO 30TH JUNE 1913.)

[*Season and Crop Report for the agricultural year 1912–13.*]

73. The total area of the Presidency is 89,542,520 acres. Of this 12,814,759 acres are forests and 23,947,490 acres are not available for cultivation. Of the remainder 34,605,903 acres were under cultivation during the year, 8,210,373 acres were purposely left fallow and 9,963,995 acres were cultivable waste not yet permanently taken up by any one. The area left fallow is about 710,000 acres less than in the previous year. Cultivable waste has increased by about 600,000 acres owing to land formerly classed as not available for cultivation being thrown open as assessed or unassessed waste.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

74. There is nothing to record under this head in the Madras Presidency.

WARDS' ESTATES.

(FASLI 1322—1ST JULY 1912 TO 30TH JUNE 1913.)

[*Report on the Administration of the Estates under the Court of Wards in the Madras Presidency for fasli 1322.*]

Number of estates.

75. There were 21 estates under the Court's management at the beginning of fasli 1322. The Parlakimedi estate in Ganjam was handed over to the zamindar in April 1913. It was under the Court's management for almost 8 years, during which period its revenue rose from Rs. 4·26 to Rs. 4·50 lakhs. Including Rs. 26·14 lakhs, the balance of the ex-zamindar's estate merged with the main estate in fasli 1320, there was a total balance of Rs. 29·58 lakhs when it was handed over, against Rs. 13·73 lakhs when it was taken under management. Debts amounting to Rs. 1·87 lakhs were realized and there were no debts due by the estate. Rs. 6·79 lakhs were spent on new irrigation works besides the large amounts spent on repairs of existing works, Rs. 7·17 lakhs on the extensions to the Zamindar's College, palace and other buildings, and Rs. 9·40 lakhs on roads, on survey and revision of rents and other miscellaneous improvements to the estate.

Finance.

76. The total cash receipts of the estates during the fasli were Rs. 44·94 lakhs. This includes Rs. 12·13 lakhs from the sale of property and Rs. ·82 lakh debts recovered. The expenditure was Rs. 45 lakhs, in which is included over 5 lakhs of debts repaid and nearly 4 lakhs of investments. The ordinary charges, of which Rs. 5½ lakhs or roughly 14 per cent. were Government demand, were Rs. 35·62 lakhs—an increase of Rs. 6·08 lakhs over last year which was due to a larger expenditure on repairs to irrigation works in the Parlakimedi estate during the year. The receipts in all estates covered charges. As regards collection of land revenue, etc., from the ryots, there was a balance of Rs. 7·42 lakhs to be recovered at the end of the fasli as against Rs. 9·34 lakhs at the end of fasli 1321.

Surplus balances.

77. Leaving out of account those estates in which any surplus balance is required to pay off debts, there were 13 estates with surplus balances ranging from Rs. 24,000 to Rs. 6·26 lakhs. These balances are being invested in part, part held for liquidation of debts not yet due and part held for improvement of irrigation works, construction of roads, and costs of survey and settlement.

Agricultural improvements.

78. The home-farms in Parlakimedi estate worked better during the fasli; the receipts rose and charges fell by the same amount; but they are still worked at a loss. No experimental farms were maintained in any of the other estates.

Establishment charges.

79. The average percentage of the establishment charges and Government commission to receipts, excluding extraordinary items of income such as sale-proceeds of property was 14·2 against 13·5 in the preceding fasli. The percentages in other provinces range from 8 to 14 per cent.

Works.

80. The total allotment for works including those in parts of the estates allocated for the upkeep of religious institutions was Rs. 11·78 lakhs of which Rs. 10 lakhs were spent, and another lakh's worth of work done but not paid for during the fasli: Rs. 4¼ lakhs of this were devoted to irrigation works. The outlay on works was 28·09 per cent. of the total ordinary expenditure. In the previous year the percentage was 18·3.

Debts.

81. Debts due to the estates at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 4·82 lakhs; including new loans, items newly brought to account and accrued interest, the total sum due was Rs. 5·24 lakhs, of which Rs. 82,000 were recovered and Rs. 30,000 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 4·12 lakhs distributed among 15 estates. The liabilities of the several estates at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 17·11 lakhs exclusive of two debenture loans on Kallikota-Atagada estate repayable in annual instalments. Debt newly brought to account in the fasli amounted to Rs. 58,000. At the end of the fasli the liabilities had been reduced to Rs. 13·29 lakhs. Six estates had liabilities exceeding half a lakh.

Encumbered estates.

82. In Uttumalai and Chundi estates, the provisions of section 45, Madras Act I of 1902, continued to be applied; in Uttumalai Rs. 1·14 lakhs of debt were repaid and Rs. 2·02 lakhs struck off, and the estate is now practically free from debt. In Chundi Rs. 11,000 debts were repaid; of the Rs. 84,000 still owed, Rs. 78,000 is due to the Parlakimedi estate and is repayable by half-yearly instalments.

Education of wards.

83. Eleven wards were in residence at Newington: two, Parlakimedi and Jarada, left for practical training in the management of their estates. The sons and relations of certain other zamindars also were at the school for whole or part of the fasli. The general and educational progress of the wards was reported to be satisfactory.

Miscellaneous.

84. The Parlakimedi Raja's College continued to work successfully; and the two girls' schools also did good work; the new hostel buildings of the college were completed and occupied during the year. The school supported by Sivaganga estate also did useful work. The Parlakimedi Railway almost doubled its profits. In the same estate the survey and settlement of rents on a money basis was well advanced towards completion: the surveys of Jarada, Nandigama and South Valluru were completed, and the rough survey of Chundi villages progressed well.

REVENUE AND RENT-PAYING CLASSES.

(Fasli 1322—1st July 1912 to 30th June 1913.)

[*Report on the Settlement of Land Revenue for fasli 1322.*]

Revenue-paying classes.

85. There is nothing to record regarding the revenue-paying or ryotwari classes specially that is not dealt with in other portions of the report. Sub-letting of ryotwari land by large landholders and absentee pattadars who have other means of livelihood is reported to be on the increase in Ganjam, the delta tracts of Guntur and Nellore, and in the

Tiruppattur taluk of North Arcot ; it is already very general throughout the country. In parts of Bellary, however, owing to the tempting prices of food-grains and cotton there appears to be a tendency for landholders who previously sublet to resume the land and cultivate it themselves.

Rent-paying classes.

86. As regards the rent-paying classes, by whom are generally meant the landholders in proprietary estates, the relations between them and their landlords were fairly satisfactory with a few exceptions. In Ganjam, where there was trouble in several estates, friction decreased ; in Kistna the flood of litigation between landlord and tenant continued and seems likely to continue ; in the Chittoor district also relations were not altogether amicable. Large numbers of summary suits were filed and the situation does not promise peace as the main estates are being bought up by petty landholders for whom the ryots have not the same respect as for their hereditary zamindars. There was also trouble in certain zamindaris in Madura, Trichinopoly, Ramnad and Tinnevelly districts about rates of rent or whether rent should be charged at all on waste and certain kinds of trees.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATING AUTHORITY.

87. *Vide* pages 128 to 131 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911–12.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION. (1913–14.)

Legislative Council.

88. Nine official additional members of the Legislative Council resigned during the year, five when proceeding on leave, two on account of their retirement, one on his transfer from Madras and one on his becoming an additional member in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General. Two vacancies among the elected non-official members occurred during the year, one on account of the acceptance by the member of a High Court Judgeship, and the other by the resignation of the representative of the Madras Chamber of Commerce. All the vacancies were duly filled up. Including eleven adjourned meetings, sixteen meetings of the Council were held during the year. The average attendance of additional members was 37 (15 official and 22 non-official).

Acts and Bills.

89. The following Acts were passed during the year :—(1) the Madras Abkari (Amendment) Act, 1913, to provide for the control of denatured spirit and of the process of bottling liquors for sale, as well as making the provisions of the Madras Abkari Act specifically applicable to the products of the coca plant ; (2) the Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1913, to empower Municipalities and Local Boards to farm out the collection of license fees for markets, slaughter-houses, cart-stands and the like ; (3) the Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Act, 1913, to empower Government to recover water-cess due to Government from the landholder, his ryot or in shares from both as if it were an arrear of land revenue ; the Act further defines the period during which the cess can be legally levied and, following existing custom, lays down the proportion in which and the persons from whom cess may be collected in each district ; (4) the Hindu Transfers and Bequests Act, 1914, to enable persons subject to Hindu Law to make transfers and bequests in favour of unborn persons ; (5) the Madras Proprietary Estates Village-service (Amendment) Act, 1914, making amendments in the original Act, mainly consequential on the abolition of the Proprietary Estates Village-service cess and of the separate fund from which estate village servants were hitherto paid ; (6) the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914, which provides for the registration of qualified medical practitioners, defines what are qualifications and creates a Medical Council with certain powers of control over registered practitioners and over the minimum qualifications ; it does not apply to indigenous systems of medicine, such as the Ayurvedic and Unani, nor is it compulsory on qualified practitioners ; persons registered under the Act, however, are given certain privileges over those not so registered. A Bill to amend the Madras Land Revenue Assessment Act, 1876, was pending before the Council at the close of the year. A Government measure to amend the Madras Estates Land Act of 1908 intended to be introduced was postponed ; four non-official members were granted leave to introduce Bills for the amendment of the same measure. Leave was also granted for the introduction of three other private Bills—one to regulate the law of marriage and inheritance

among Marumakkattayam and Aliyasantana Hindus in South Canara and Malabar and another to regulate the law of succession and partition among the same communities.

Government of India.

90. No draft Bills were submitted during the year by the Local Government to the Government of India for introduction in the Governor-General's Council.

POLICE. (1913.)

[*Report on the Administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency for the year 1913; Statistics of British India, Part VI, Administrative and Judicial—Police.*]

Changes in the Police force.

91. The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. Gillman acted as Inspector-General throughout the year; the office of Deputy Inspector-General in the Northern Range was held successively by Messrs. Pelly, Mainwaring and Dene, in the Central Range by Messrs. Lane and Mainwaring, in the Southern Range by Mr. Carmichael. Mr. P. B. Thomas held charge of the Criminal Investigation Department. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force on 31st December 1913 was 32,815, an increase of 51. The attempts made to bring the force up to sanctioned strength were again unsuccessful and the number of vacancies at the end of the year was 1,790 as against 1,792 in the previous year. Resignations numbered 989 and desertions 467. A deterioration in the physique of the men in most districts is noticed. Two new sub-divisions were created in the year. The cost of the department in 1913 was Rs. 91,60,692 against Rs. 88,57,551 in 1912. Excluding Royal bonus granted in 1912 the increase amounts to nearly Rs. 4½ lakhs. During the year 52 circles were formed and the reallocation was completed in all but nine districts.

Discipline.

92. There was again a satisfactory decline in the percentage of departmental punishments. This was doubtless due to an extensive use of the system of deferred punishments which has worked satisfactorily in all districts. There was also a fall in the number of dismissals and suspensions. The percentage of punishments for all offences has fallen during the last three years from 42·4 to 27·2. The total number of dismissals was 276 as against 399 in 1912. The number of Police officers and men judicially punished during the year was 251, 130 for offences in their official capacity and 121 for offences as private individuals. Nine convictions were for extortion. The King's Police medal was awarded to six officers and three officers received titles. Excluding Madras City Rs. 15,313 as against Rs. 11,817 in 1912 was disbursed as monetary rewards to members of the force, the number of recipients being 2,848. Rs. 5,427 was given to 943 private individuals including village officers by officers of the department for assisting the police. This new system of rewards already appears to be having its effect in encouraging the public to voluntarily assist the police in the prevention and detection of crime.

Rewards.

Education.

93. The proportion of illiterate constables in the permanent force was 11·5 per cent. as compared with 11·8 for the previous year. The enlistment of illiterates has now been confined to the Agency tracts and the Armed Reserves. The Provincial Training School at Vellore continued to be efficiently managed and the results of the examinations for Sub-Inspectors were satisfactory. The results in the Central Recruits' Schools at Vellore, Vizianagram and Coimbatore were also satisfactory. The number of recruits passed out of the schools after training was 1,449. There was a noticeable improvement in the physique of recruits on leaving the schools. Instruction in English and Vernacular Shorthand to selected ub-Inspectors and head constables is being continued.

Training School, Vellore.

Village Police.

94. In a few districts there was an improvement in the co-operation between the village and the regular police. The reporting of crime was generally satisfactory, but lack of interest was still noticeable in regard to watching bad characters and reporting their absences. The same indifference as before characterized the village officials in zamindari tracts. The

work of the ghat talaiyaris employed in certain of the districts was most useful, and fair progress was made in providing them with lands near their ghat posts.

Armed Reserves.

95. There is nothing calling for special note in regard to the Armed Reserves, which continued to be maintained in all districts as before.

Railway Police.

96. There was an increase in both cognizable and grave crime to be dealt with by the Railway Police, the increase occurring under thefts. A measure to give Railway Police constables some knowledge of district police work has been tentatively adopted and a limited number of recruits after their school course are being sent to serve for six months in district head-quarters. There were ten true cases of attempt to derail trains, but none of them of a serious nature. There was an increase in the number of persons run over by trains and killed, 170 as against 106, the victims being mostly themselves to blame. The Railway Police efficiently performed the work entailed by the visit of the Viceroy to the Presidency, and useful assistance was also rendered during the strike on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Criminal Investigation Department.

97. Much good work was done by the Criminal Investigation Department in regard to the registration of criminal tribes. The inquiry initiated in 1912 into the circulation of false coins in the Presidency was completed and from figures obtained it would appear that the proportion of false coins in existence is as high as 1 in 1,300. A watch over seditious literature continued to be kept and several proscribed leaflets were seized. The visit of the Viceroy also threw on the staff much heavy and responsible work which was excellently carried out.

Finger Print Bureau.

98. The work of the Finger Print Bureau continued to be satisfactory. There was a noticeable increase in the number of references for the antecedents of suspects, 14,182 being received as against 10,528 in 1912. The number of successful identifications was 3,370.

Crime.

99. The total number of true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances reported during the year, rose to 54,506 from 53,572 in 1912. There was a decrease in the number of cases under special and local laws, viz., 19,230 against 20,009. Nuisance cases numbered 121,525. Kurnool district and Madras city were again the most criminal districts of the Presidency and five more districts, viz., Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor and the Nilgiris had an almost equally bad record. The statistics of grave crime (35,059) show an excess of 651 cases over those of the previous year. It is probable that high prices were a contributary cause of the increase of crime, but in some districts the lack of control over local criminals was the main cause. In those districts, where criminal settlements have been introduced, there was a decrease of crime under nearly all heads. *Murder.* The total number of murders was 689, the highest figure on record. Coimbatore headed the list with 70 cases. It is a curious fact that the number of murders in the last fifty years has trebled. Better registration and reporting may possibly account for part of this extraordinary rise in the statistics. *Dacoity. Robbery. Riots.* The number of dacoities was less than in the previous year (491 against 541). Robberies remained about the same (979 against 961). Three serious riots occurred during the year ; the most serious was that at Perambur Railway Workshops arising out of discontent among the workmen. Riots at Kovvuru in Nellore district and Chakrapalli in Tanjore were the outcome of ill-feeling between Hindus and Muhammadans. *Cattle-theft. Coining.* Cattle-thefts remained almost stationary (3,828 against 3,837). Cattle-poisoning decreased from 61 to 43. True cases relating to coin numbered 53. There were no prosecutions for sedition.

Detection and prevention of crime.

100. There was a slight falling off in detection not only under cognizable crime but also under every head of grave crime except murder and dacoity. Including those cases pending from last year out of a total of 848 true murder cases, 265 remained undetected, of true dacoity and robbery cases out of 1,560 true cases, 675 remained undetected. Rs. 20,95,993 of property was reported lost and Rs. 4,01,216 recovered by the Police. Out of 1,854 cases for personal investigation by superior officers 1,069 were so investigated. Escapes from police custody numbered 140 against 127

in 1912; 112 were recaptured. The percentage of successful prosecutions was 72·0, a slight falling off from last year. Instances of inadequate sentences were not numerous. Prosecution.

101. The number of cases struck off as "maliciously and wilfully false" was 5,016. The police prosecuted 434 complainants in false cases and convictions were obtained in 132. Out of 149,806 cases prosecuted by the police 416 or 0·3 per cent. were declared false after trial. In Jeypore, Cuddapah, South Canara, Kurnool and Chittoor this average was largely exceeded. False cases.

102. On the last day of the year 24,130 habitual criminals at large were under surveillance and 6,264 bad characters were newly registered in the year as against 4,762 in the previous year; 3,056 bad characters were removed from the registers as being no longer addicted to crime. The number of houses of bad repute declined from 2,278 to 2,257. Considerable progress was made in the settlement of criminal gangs. Twelve gangs or tribes were declared criminal tribes under the Act, and in eight of these every registered member was ordered under section 10 (*b*) to notify his place of residence, any change and any absence therefrom. Five of the tribes were confined to settlements under section 16 of the Act. The total number of persons in the various settlements at the end of the year was 3,717. Two settlements were opened at the end of the year in Madras city and Guntur town under the management of the Salvation Army for the reception and reclamation of jail prisoners. Vigorous action under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code was also taken against members of certain gangs, with good effect. In all 3,315 persons were put up before Magistrates for bad livelihood and 71·3 per cent. in the cases disposed of were bound over. Preventive work and criminal gangs. Security sections.

103. The sanctioned strength was reduced from 1,776 to 1,755. Two hundred and twelve vacancies remained unfilled at end of the year. Percentage of departmental punishments fell from 49·6 to 38·4. Only 18 men had to be dismissed as against 41 the previous year; in 12 cases absence without leave was the offence. Twenty-seven men were judicially punished, of whom 3 were convicted for offences in their official capacity. Four hundred and five men received rewards amounting to Rs. 3,104. The number of true cases of cognizable crime excluding nuisances decreased from 2,376 to 2,010. The breaking up of a notorious gang with associates in Pondicherry, Vellore, Nellore, etc., the conviction of certain other dangerous criminals together with a close surveillance over the prominent criminals now at large are believed to have brought about this decrease. Six hundred and twenty-seven habitual criminals were under observation at the end of the year as against 870 in 1912, and 90 new bad characters were registered as against 151 in 1912. Houses of bad repute increased from 36 to 40. Prosecutions for bad livelihood were instituted against 22 persons, of whom 16 were bound over. 7,175 stray dogs were destroyed in the lethal chambers during the year. **Madras City Police.** Strength. Discipline. Crime. Prevention.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE. (1913.)

[*Statistics of the Criminal Courts in the Madras Presidency for the year 1913; Statistics of British India, Part VI, Administrative and Judicial—Criminal Justice.*]

104. On the 31st November 1913 there were in the Presidency the following Criminal Courts:—the High Court, 25 Sessions Courts (3 for Agency tracts), 4 Additional Sessions Courts (2 for Agency tracts), 25 District Magistrates, 2 Additional District Magistrates, 4 Presidency Magistrates, 111 Sub-Divisional Magistrates, 24 Joint, Assistant and Deputy Magistrates without divisional charges, 484 Subordinate Magistrates (including 180 Tahsildars), 82 Benches of Magistrates (on which 530 Honorary Magistrates had seats), 65 Special Magistrates and 4 Cantonment Magistrates. Eleven new Benches of Magistrates were **Courts.**

constituted during the year. During the absence of the Third and Fourth Presidency Magistrates, Special Benches were appointed from the Honorary Bench Magistrates in Madras town to deal with cases under the Indian Penal Code, the Breach of Contract Act, the Port Act and maintenance cases. Besides Magistrates of the grades already mentioned, 4,421 Village Magistrates actually tried cases (11,821 in number).

Village Courts.

Business.

105. The total number of original cases instituted during the year was 362,737, an increase on the previous year's figures of 4,647; the rise was fairly general, 6 districts and Madras town only showing a decrease. The total number of appeals was 9,837 and the number of appellants 18,709.

Original cases.

Magistrates.

106. The regular Magistrates' Courts in the mufassal had to deal with 288,840 cases, or 6,200 more than in the previous year; the pendency at the end of the year was less. Before Bench Courts and Special Magistrates the average duration of trials was 2 days, before Sub-Magistrates 8, before Joint and Deputy Magistrates, who have much other work to perform, 27, before Assistant Magistrates 15. The percentage of convictions to persons accused was 87·22 by Bench Magistrates, 84·13 by Special Magistrates, 34·77 by Sub-Magistrates, 44·05 by Deputy Magistrates, 49·86 by Joint Magistrates, 61·73 by District Magistrates and 29·20 by Assistant Magistrates.

Presidency Magistrates.

In the Presidency Magistrates' Courts 60,649 cases were instituted, a decrease of 1,261, but the pendency at the end of the year was heavier.

Sessions Courts.

1,380 cases were committed to Sessions as against 1,334 in 1912. The average period between committal and conclusion of the trial was 40 days, and the percentage of convictions was 49·65.

The High Court.

Forty-seven cases involving 83 persons were committed to the High Court, 59 persons being convicted.

Appeals.

Magistrates' Courts.

107. Appeals against the decisions of Second and Third-class Magistrates were preferred to First-class Magistrates by 15,393 persons, of whom 33 per cent. were successful; the average duration of appeal cases was 20 days.

Sessions Courts.

2,083 persons appealed to Sessions Courts against the decisions of First-class Magistrates and 22 per cent. had their convictions reversed or the lower Court's proceedings quashed. The average duration of appeals rose from 30 to 34 days.

The High Court.

The number of appellants to the High Court was 1,233. Government appealed against the acquittal of 57 persons, the average for the preceding five years being 73. The average duration of appeals in the High Court was 60 days, the number of appeals including appeals against acquittal and juries' verdicts being 718. Of the persons appealing 86 had their convictions reversed; the acquittals of 30 persons was reversed and sentence passed, and in the case of 4 persons retrial was ordered, the acquittals being reversed.

Revision and reference.

108. In District Magistrates' Courts 609 applications for revision were presented, and the number taken up *suo motu* or on reports from their Sub-Divisional Magistrates was 63 against 54 in 1912. In 75 per cent. of the cases the lower Court's order was not interfered with. In Sessions Courts 422 revision applications were presented and 69 cases were taken up *suo motu* by Judges. In 85 per cent. orders were not interfered with. The High Court received 594 revision petitions: 117 cases were reported by District Magistrates and Sessions Judges and 39 taken *suo motu*. Out of 88 death sentences referred for confirmation to the High Court, 45 were confirmed, 27 modified, and in 16 cases the accused were released. Sessions Judges referred what they considered to be wrong verdicts by juries on 56 persons. The verdicts on 17 persons were upheld and those on the remainder (18 of 'guilty' and 21 of 'not guilty') reversed.

Miscellaneous.

109. Of 135,032 cases under the Indian Penal Code, 15,473 or 11 per cent. were rejected under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code. Compensation for frivolous, false and vexatious complaints was awarded against 2,436 complainants as compared with 1,851 in 1912, the amount of compensation paid being Rs. 46,070. The average percentage of convictions in all courts under the Indian Penal Code was 38·90. Proceedings to prevent breach of the peace were instituted against 1,436 persons and 657 persons were bound over. In good behaviour cases out of 3,206

persons for disposal 2,021 were ordered to give security. Out of 2,544 persons against whom petitions for maintenance were filed only 516 were ordered to pay maintenance.

Punishments.

110. Of the 23,269 punishments of imprisonment passed, 4,392 were for periods of 15 days and under (excluding those passed by village officers); 17,310 sentences were for rigorous imprisonment. The amount of fines imposed was Rs. 10·61 lakhs. Whipping sentences numbered 723, a rise on the previous year's figures. The percentage of whipping cases in which whippings could be inflicted has risen from 19·76 to 27·04; the percentages for 1909, 1910, 1911 were 19·92, 15·40, 17·82. There was a small rise in the number of persons dealt with under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code. Two hundred and seven juveniles under 15 years of age were sent to jail as against 278 in 1912 and 51 were sent to the Reformatory School at Chingleput.

PRISONS. (1913.)

[*Report on the Administration of the Jails in the Madras Presidency, 1913; Statistics of British India, Part VI, Administrative and Judicial —Jails.*]

Accommodation

111. The number of central, district and sub-jails remained the same as at the end of the previous year, viz., 9, 5 and 313 respectively. The accommodation available in the jails at the close of 1913 was sufficient for 11,872 prisoners against 12,019 in the year previous. The reduction is mainly due to the conversion of association wards into cells at Coimbatore, and the temporary exclusion from the statement, of the accommodation available in the leper annexé at Salem as the buildings are undergoing alterations. Cuddalore has a smaller capacity as a consequence of a fresh calculation of measurements. The number of cells increased from 4,311 at the beginning to 4,404 at the close of the year. Overcrowding occurred to a small extent at Bellary and Vizagapatam. The excess prisoners were quartered in workshops, temporary sheds, tents and verandahs of buildings. In a few jails the accommodation provided for certain classes of prisoners was occasionally found inadequate. The excess prisoners were confined in other wards. Relief by transfer was resorted to where necessary.

Prisoners.

112. The year opened with a population of 11,662 prisoners of all classes; 87,363 prisoners were received and 87,654 were discharged, leaving the number in confinement at the close of the year at 11,371. The daily average population rose from 11,332 to 11,400. The number of under-trial prisoners who remained in jail at the beginning of the year was 1,969, and 42,433 were received during the year. The daily average was 2,023·60 or 101·43 fewer than in 1912. There were 1,766 under-trials remaining in confinement on the 31st December 1913. Fifteen under-trial prisoners escaped from sub-jails. Sessions prisoners were on the average detained for 26·73 days and those pending trial before Magistrates for 13·69 days. At the beginning of the year, 402 civil prisoners remained in custody. 2,954 were admitted during the year and 2,914 were released. Two prisoners of this class died and nine were removed to the criminal jail on conviction or to give evidence. The daily average was 330·62 and the number on the last day of the year was 431. The 13 Maliah State prisoners who remained in the Berhampur District Jail at the commencement of the year were released and no other State prisoners were admitted during the year.

Convicts.

113. On the 1st January 1913, the convict population stood at 9,094 males and 197 females. During the year, 20,548 males and 1,097 females were received by direct committal as compared with 21,180 males and 1,271 females in 1912. At the close of the year 9,174 convicts remained in custody. The daily average number was 9,046·05, which is 170·94 more than in 1912. Of those discharged during the year, 2,477 were released on appeal, 16,951 on expiry of sentence, 2,857 under the remission rules, and 135 by order of Government. The last figure includes 96 prisoners released on probation for residence in criminal settlements in various parts of the Presidency.

Ninety-two convicts were deported to the Andamans, 14 were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum and 37 were executed. Death accounted for 76 convicts. Christians formed 2·97 per cent., Muhammadans 9·77 per cent. and Hindus 87·26 per cent. of the admissions. Of the convicts admitted during the year, 18·07 per cent. were literate. The percentage of convicts admitted to jail who belonged to the agricultural classes was 48·71. During the year, 2,470 or 11·41 per cent. of the convicts admitted had been previously convicted. The number of youthful offenders admitted to jails under the age of 15 years was only 207 against 278 in 1912. Fifty-one boys were transferred to the Reformatory School at Chingleput and the remaining 108 boys and 48 girls spent their time in a jail or sub-jail. On the last day of 1913, there were confined in the Tanjore District Jail 318 convicts, of whom one was under 15 years of age, 276 between the ages of 16 to 21 and 40 aged 21 to 25. The boys are put through a course of elementary education, gymnastic exercises and drill, and are taught useful trades such as carpentry, smith's work, weaving, corah-mat making, coir and rope work and baskets and chick-making.

Juveniles.

Conduct.

114. Only one escape from jails occurred during the year and that was from inside the Vellore Central Jail. The convict was recaptured. Sub-jails returned three escapes of convicts—all recaptured. The number of prison offences recorded fell from 10,698 in 1912 to 10,590 in 1913. Of the latter 70 per cent. were classed as minor and 9 cases were dealt with by criminal courts. The number of punishments inflicted also shows a reduction from 10,829 to 10,731. Penal diet with or without solitary confinement was imposed in 56 cases only against 92 in the previous year, while whipping was awarded in 8 cases. On the 1st January 1913 there remained in custody 3,623 habituals in all the central and district jails. 3,222 were received during the year, making in all 6,845 habituals dealt with. They formed 27·74 per cent. of the convict population, but received no less than 53·12 per cent. of the punishments and 3 of the 8 whippings. The number of convicts released during the year under the remission rules was 2,857. Special remission for not having committed any prison offence for a period of one year was awarded to 1,890 convicts.

Habituals.

Remission system.

Vital statistics.

115. The number of admissions to hospital was 4,853 or 799 fewer than in 1912, and the daily average sick fell from 218·16 to 180·21. There were only 90 deaths as compared with 131 in the previous year. The death-rate works out to 7·89 per thousand which is the lowest on record in any of the provinces of India. Cholera was the cause of 8 deaths, all of which occurred in sub-jails. Of the total number of convicts discharged during the year 63·60 per cent. gained weight, 20·29 per cent. lost weight and 16·11 per cent. remained stationary. The revised scale of diet for Indian labouring prisoners introduced into all the central and district jails as a permanent measure in 1912 was in force throughout the year, while a new scale of dietary applicable to other classes of Indian prisoners was sanctioned by Government. These revised scales were also extended to prisoners confined in sub-jails. The Government sanctioned the issue of rice to prisoners who prior to admission to jail had been accustomed to eat rice alone to the exclusion of other grains.

Sanitation.

116. Many minor improvements were made in the kitchens and cooking apparatus in several jails. The latrines inside the Vellore Central Jail were made fly-proof. A second incinerator was installed at the hospital at Trichinopoly, and a new one was introduced at Bellary. At Coimbatore, a fly-proof latrine was erected in the hospital and a torfit urinal in the warders' lines. Salem had a torfit urinal supplied. Cage latrines were constructed at the Penitentiary. Other improvements such as the filling in of the tank at Salem, providing refuse-tubs at Vellore, etc., were also effected during the year.

Financial.

117. Excluding the outlay by the Public Works Department on buildings, the total expenditure comes to Rs. 15,03,050–6–8, which is Rs. 1,21,998–0–7 more than that of the previous year. The total cost and the cost per head of diet increased from Rs. 3,85,544 and Rs. 35–0–9 to Rs. 4,25,473 and Rs. 38–7–0 respectively, due to a larger population dealt

with and the issue of rice in lieu of ragi to prisoners accustomed to the exclusive use of rice in their homes. The total average cost to the State for maintaining a prisoner rose from Rs. 78-12-0 to Rs. 83-2-8. The net cash earnings under manufactures rose from Rs. 1,28,603 to Rs. 1,93,561-3-0. The value of convict labour supplied to the Public Works Department was Rs. 15,949 against Rs. 13,101. The net cost of maintaining prisoners during the year fell from Rs. 7,63,747 to Rs. 7,54,543-13-0, as also the net cost per head of average strength from Rs. 67-6-0 to Rs. 66-3-0. The outlay on jail buildings during the year amounted to Rs. 1,09,673-2-3 against Rs. 1,94,652-15-2 in the preceding year.

CIVIL JUSTICE. (1913.)

[*Statistics of the Civil Courts in the Madras Presidency for the year 1913; Statistics of British India, Part VI, Administrative and Judicial—Civil Justice.*]

Tribunals.

118. On 31st December 1913 there were in the Presidency the following permanent Civil Courts, viz., the High Court, Presidency Court of Small Causes, City Civil Court, 25 District Courts (including 3 for Agency tracts), 30 Subordinate Judges' Courts (including 11 for Agency tracts and one Revenue officer exercising the powers of a Sub-Judge), 156 District Munsifs' Courts (including 22 for Agency tracts, and 4 Revenue officers exercising the powers of District Munsif) and 126 Revenue Courts. In addition there were 16 temporary Subordinate Judges' Courts and 14 temporary Additional District Munsifs' Courts. Five of the temporary Sub-Judges' Courts were established during the year at Guntur, Tellicherry, Tanjore, Coimbatore and Cuddalore and eight of the Additional Munsifs' Courts. Besides the courts mentioned 5,576 Village Courts exercised jurisdiction in 1913 against 5,972 in 1912.

Litigation. Number of suits.

119. The total number of suits instituted in the Presidency in 1913 was 482,940, a slight decrease on the previous year's figure. For the Presidency as a whole 1 suit was instituted for every 86 persons of the population. In Madras the ratio was 1 for every 26 persons. In the mufassal, Malabar continued to be the most litigious district with 1 suit for every 39 persons, and excluding the Agency tracts, Bellary which is one of the most criminal districts was the least litigious with 1 suit for every 329 persons.

Nature and value of suits.

120. The number of suits instituted for money or moveable property was 404,884 or 83·84 per cent. of the total; 24,139 suits other than mortgage suits for immoveable property and in Revenue Courts 24,762 against 23,814 in 1912 were filed. The number of mortgage suits filed was 23,275; suits for specific performance numbered 4,961. The proportion of each kind of suit to the total number filed remained practically the same as in the previous year. Excluding suits filed before unpaid tribunals, Village Courts and Revenue Courts, for which latter suit values are not reported, the total value of the suits filed in 1913 was Rs. 7,81,82,657 or Rs. 32,97,240 less than in 1912, for which year the figure was exceptionally high. 39·31 per cent. of the suits were of the value of Rs. 20 and less, 56·54 per cent. were valued between Rs. 20 and Rs. 500; the number of suits valued above Rs. 500 (18,143) was higher than in 1912 and is the highest so far on record.

Percentage of successful plaintiffs.

121. In the suits disposed of during the year, apart from those compromised or disposed of without trial, the percentage of plaintiffs who succeeded in obtaining decrees for the whole or part of the relief claimed was 75·17 as compared with 75·27 in 1912 and an average of 73·90 for the five years 1908—12.

Courts of Original Jurisdiction. Village Courts.

122. The number of suits instituted in Village Courts fell from 112,100 to 111,958. The largest numbers were filed in Tinnevelly (11,766), Tanjore (10,690), and South Arcot (8,959), and the smallest in Bellary and Anantapur (61), Ganjam (847) and Kurnool (1,080). 7,321 suits were pending in Village Courts at the end of the year, and exceeded 500 in four districts.

Revenue Courts.

123. Of the 24,642 suits in Revenue Courts, Ramnad district contributed 6,852, while Chittoor and Kistna come next with 3,074 and 2,550 suits respectively. There was a marked fall in Trichinopoly district from 2,760 to 1,307. The total number of suits disposed of was 25,972 and arrears decreased from 12,686 to 12,035. The average duration of contested suits fell from 170 to 150 days, and of uncontested suits from 98 to 96. The average duration for contested suits was highest in Cuddapah (341 days). The figures show that the Revenue Courts can keep pace with the suits filed, but assistance is required to work off arrears, and Government have in several districts appointed Special Suits Deputy Collectors to relieve the Revenue Divisional officers. The proportion of appeals from the decisions of Revenue Courts to appealable decrees passed by them which fell from 22·15 per cent. in 1911 to 11·83 in 1912 further declined to 10·19 per cent. The proportion was highest in Tanjore (48·61 per cent.) and Ganjam (35·34) and lowest in Nellore (2·51) and Trichinopoly (·4). In 42·73 per cent. of the appeals the original decrees were confirmed.

Agency Courts.

124. In Agency Courts the number of suits filed rose from 1,579 to 1,626; 864 in the Vizagapatam Agency, 576 in the Godavari Agency and 186 in the Ganjam Agency. 1,603 suits were disposed of, 316 being left pending as against 292 at the end of 1912. The average duration of suits fell.

District Munsifs' Courts.

125. In District Munsifs' Courts, other than those for Agency tracts, the number of ordinary suits filed fell from 114,547 to 112,775, but the number of small cause suits (179,821) is the highest on record; the fact that a larger number of District Munsifs was invested with extended small cause powers is probably partly responsible, for the number of such suits fell in District and Sub-Judges' Courts. Although there were 8 more Munsifs than in 1912 and the number of suits, both ordinary and small cause, disposed of was greater, arrears rose from 68,329 to 72,370. The arrears of 1912 showed a substantial increase over those of 1911, and it appears that the arrears cannot be kept down by the number of courts at present established. The average duration of ordinary contested suits was 270 days against 245 in 1912 and 235 in 1911; the duration of uncontested suits also rose from 52 to 55 days. In 83 courts the average duration of contested suits was over 250 days, and ranged as high as 484, 503, 609 and even 1,017 days in certain courts; the disposal of several very long pending suits is largely responsible for these high averages. For comparison the duration figures in Travancore State for M.E. 1088 (1912–13) and Bengal Presidency for 1912 are given. In Travancore the average duration of contested ordinary suits was 212 days and of uncontested 44; in Bengal, the averages for contested and uncontested suits were 200 and 104 days. For contested small cause suits the average duration fell from 70 to 66 though it exceeded 100 in 14 courts, and for uncontested ones, from 37 to 36. The percentage of appeals to appealable decrees was 10·46; the percentage was highest in Tanjore (24·25) and lowest in Coimbatore (3·80). In 60·54 per cent. of the appeals the original decrees were confirmed, the highest proportion being 79·31 in Chingleput and the lowest 47·13 in Salem.

District and Subordinate Judges' Courts.

126. In District and Subordinate Judges' Courts, other than Agency, 2,453 ordinary suits and 29,708 small cause suits were instituted against 2,339 and 31,706 in 1912. The number disposed of was 2,582 and 28,314; arrears increased from 2,729 to 2,753 in the case of ordinary suits and from 4,779 to 6,173 in small cause suits. Owing to heavy criminal work the average number of days a District Judge was able to devote to civil work fell from 132 to 123, and much of that time was occupied with hearing civil appeals. The average duration of ordinary suits in the two classes of courts was 386 days against 349 in 1912 for contested suits and 85 days against 84 for uncontested suits. In six District Courts the average for contested suits exceeded 500 days. In Nellore it was 777 days, in Vizagapatam 749, in South Malabar 734 and in Madura 725. In Bengal in the year 1912 the average duration of contested and uncontested suits for District Judges and Subordinate Judges was 240, 149 and 442, 220 days respectively. In 30 Sub-Judges' Courts the average duration of

contested suits was more than 250 days. The duration of contested small cause suits also rose from 107 to 117 days.

127. In the City Civil Court 460 suits or 25 less than in 1912 were instituted ; 417 were disposed of, and arrears rose from 308 to 352. The average duration of contested suits also rose from 168 in 1912, and 202 in 1911 to 330 days in 1913. 19,108 suits were instituted in the Presidency Small Causes Court, or 134 less than in 1912 and 18,995, of which 2,821 were contested, disposed of. Arrears at the end of the year were 623 against 470 in 1912, although the average duration of contested suits fell from 35 to 29 days while in the two previous years it was 46 and 50. City Civil Court and Presidency Small Causes Court.

128. In the High Court the number of suits instituted or received by transfer was 406 against 495 in 1912. The number of suits disposed of was 496 against 535 in 1912 and 275 in 1911 and the arrears decreased from 551 suits to 467. The average duration of contested suits was 480 days and of uncontested ones 255 against 592 and 171 days in 1912. The High Court.

129. There has been a steady increase of insolvency petitions in the mufussal courts from 884 in 1909 to 1,601 in 1913, due apparently to the provisions of the Provincial Insolvency Act of 1907 becoming more widely known. The scheme of appointing official receivers in several districts, tried tentatively, worked well and relieved the regular courts of a considerable amount of work ; the appointments have been made permanent, and temporary appointments are being created in other districts where necessity is shown. 2,159 petitions were disposed of leaving 568 pending at the end of the year, and 955 persons were declared insolvent against 804 in 1912. The total amount of creditors' claims admitted was Rs. 11·20 lakhs and Rs. 3·27 lakhs assets were distributed. Twelve insolvents were discharged against 5 in the previous year. In the High Court 303 insolvency petitions were presented against 311 in 1912, 304 in 1911 and 244 in 1910. Two hundred and seventy-three petitions were disposed of leaving 747 as arrears. One hundred and forty-five persons were adjudged insolvent and the same number discharged. The total amount of claims admitted during the year was Rs. 4·31 lakhs and the amount paid in dividends to creditors was Rs. 15·38 lakhs. Insolvency.

130. The total number of appeals preferred in 1913 was 15,710, which is slightly more than in 1912 and considerably over the average for the five years 1907—11 (13,706). In the Agency Courts 86 appeals were filed against 51 in 1912 ; 79 were disposed of, and 13 remained pending. The average duration fell from 64 to 35 days and the percentage of confirmations rose from 42·86 to 64·56. The number of appeals in District and Subordinate Judges' Courts was 11,560 which is only slightly above the average for the five years preceding ; 13,071 were disposed of against 12,836 in 1912, and arrears further declined from 9,252 to 7,899. Yet the average duration of appeals was 232 days against 226 in 1912 and 215 in 1911. In six courts the duration was from 393 days up to 1,364 days. The High Court received 884 appeals (not including Letters Patent appeals) against 810 in 1912 and an average of 598 for the five years ending with 1911. Six hundred and eighty-seven were disposed of against 166 in 1912, but the arrears increased from 1,424 to 1,621 or more than two years' work at the current rate of disposal. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 671 days. The number of second appeals received was 3,178, the highest so far recorded, and 2,105 against 2,682 in 1912 were disposed of. Arrears increased from 3,564 to 4,637. Average duration of such appeals was 583 days. Appellate Courts. Agency Courts. District and Sub-Judges' Courts. High Court.

131. Nine hundred and forty-five revision petitions were filed in the High Court, of which 544 were for the revision of decisions in small cause suits ; 1,007 petitions were disposed of and arrears fell from 1,513 to 1,451, of which 1,011 were pending for more than six months. 66·97 per cent. of the small cause petitions and 90·03 per cent. of the other revision petitions were dismissed. The lower Courts referred 7 cases to the High Court, the average for the preceding five years being 18. Twenty-two cases were pending at the beginning of the year, and 22 were disposed of. Revision and reference.

Execution.

132. In all courts taken together except Village Courts, 320,343 applications were disposed of; arrears at the end of the year were 48,413 against 44,747 in 1912. Satisfaction was obtained in full in 18·37 per cent. of the applications disposed of, and satisfaction in part in 7·43 per cent. The number of wholly infructuous petitions continued unsatisfactorily high, viz., 235,552; a very considerable number of these however were either withdrawn, not prosecuted, or rejected as not legally supportable. 2,453 debtors or 217 less than in 1912 were imprisoned in execution of decrees.

Miscellaneous.

133. The total number of legal practitioners in all courts was 4,115 or about 0·1 for every thousand of the population. Eighty-nine Munsifs inspected the records of 1,444 Village Courts and 94 Munsifs' and Sub-Judges' Courts were inspected by District Judges. The total receipts of Civil and Criminal Courts in the Presidency in 1913 amounted to Rs. 97·73 lakhs and the charges to Rs. 71·68 lakhs. In charges are included all charges except pensions and the original cost of buildings.

REGISTRATION. (1913.)

[*G.O. No. 1446, Judicial, dated 29th June 1914, reviewing the report on the Administration of the Registration Department during the triennium 1911–13; Statistics of British India, Part II, Commercial, and Part VI, Administrative and Judicial—Registration—Indian Companies Act.*]

Registration offices.

134. Ten new offices were added during the year. Excluding tracts to which the Act does not apply, the average area served by each registration office at the end of 1913 was 249 square miles, the number of offices being 500.

Registration.

135. The total number of registrations effected in the year was 1,368,653, a slight decrease on the 1912 figures, but the value of the instruments went up from 3,860 to 4,156½ lakhs. 1,206,389 registrations involving over 3,823 lakhs were compulsory. There was a slight increase in the registration of wills and sales of immoveable property; mortgages and sales of immoveable property registered fell considerably in number, but their value was higher. The receipts of the department again increased from Rs. 22,24,025 to Rs. 23,12,375, the net revenue to Government being close on 10 lakhs.

Prosecutions.

136. Ten prosecutions under section 83 for offences against the Registration Act were instituted.

Copying of documents.

137. The percentage of documents copied on the day of presentation has again risen, viz., from 69·28 in 1912 to 72·74.

General.

138. During the triennium 1911—13, in addition to the opening of a large number of new offices and rearrangement of others, considerable alterations in the rules and tables of fees have been made, generally in the direction of reducing the cost of registration. The registration rules have also been entirely re-cast and amplified, with a view to prevent delays, simplify the process of registration and consult the convenience of the public who have documents to register. The result is that except in one respect, that of optional registrations, there has been a general increase in the activities of the department as compared with the preceding triennium. The fall in optional registrations is attributed to a change in the classification of non-agricultural leases, under a High Court ruling which makes them compulsorily registrable, and a rise in the value of transactions following upon the general improvement in the value of immoveable property.

Registered Companies.

139. From the 6th December 1913 and pending the introduction of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, the duties of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies were vested in a special officer who was also appointed Registrar of Provident Insurance Societies and of Life Assurance Companies, a temporary addition being made to the cadre of District Registrars.

At the commencement of the year there were 465 companies at work, of which 414 were limited by shares and 51 by guarantee. Forty companies went into liquidation or became defunct, and 47 companies were newly registered in the year. Of the companies working at the end of the year 425 were limited by shares and 47 by guarantee. The great majority of the companies belong to the Tamilian districts of the Presidency. Four of the new companies were Insurance companies, and 21 Banking and Loan, with a nominal capital of Rs. 32·33 lakhs, and paid-up capital Rs. 4·87 lakhs. Of these 21 companies 18 are nidhis, a popular form of indigenous banking. One of the new Insurance companies has undertaken the insurance of live-stock. Nine of the new companies were for working mills and presses. Seventeen Banking and Loan companies were wound up during the year, and of these 14 were nidhis. Eleven of the latter closed their business owing to efflux of time. Six companies—all trading and manufacturing companies—were wound up by reason of their liabilities. The most important failures of the year were those of the "Madras Glass Works" with a paid-up capital of Rs. 2,78,420, the "Indian Fibre Company" with a paid-up capital of Rs. 2,59,560 and the "Dadar Rice and Oil Mills" with a paid-up capital of Rs. 1 lakh. The first two companies were started in 1909 and 1902 respectively. The nominal capital of all companies working at the end of the year was Rs. 1,018·90 lakhs, of which Rs. 700·31 lakhs had been issued and Rs. 524·14 lakhs paid up. The net increase in paid-up capital during the year was Rs. 34·86 lakhs. Rs. 10,916 was realized as registration fees during the year against 7,658 in 1912–13.

Notaries public. (1913-14.)

140. At the commencement of the year there were 141 notary public stations and 177 registering officers exercising the functions of a notary public. The appointment during 1913–14 of additional Sub-Registrars at the head-quarters of four registration districts added four to the latter number but did not affect the number of stations. The transactions extended to 27 stations against 21 in the previous year. Total transactions numbered 264, of which 161 were bills of exchange and 103 promissory-notes. The value of the transactions was Rs. 3,04,363. A sum of Rs. 975-5-0 was realized as fees against Rs. 653-8-0 in 1912–13, and the expenses incurred by notaries public amounted to Rs. 59-6-0. One office, Tenali (Guntur district), was inspected by the District Judge under rule 4 of the Notarial Rules.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

(. . . JULY 1913 TO 30TH JUNE 1914.)

[*Annual Report* c . . . *orking of the Co-operative Societies Act for the year 1913–14* (. . . *913 to 30th June 1914*); *Statistics of British India, Part II* . . . cultural . . .]

General.

141. Th . . . operation . . . of societies on the register at the end of the year was 1,333, . . . societ55 over the number for the previous year; the number of . . . the regist . . . ed from 82,713 to 100,537. Of the new societies, 243 were . . . Rs. 44·39 lakhs . . . societies on the basis of unlimited liability. Noticeable . . . khs against Rs. . . . ear were the growth of the non-agricultural credit movem . . . tive societies, . . . ented by 50 town-banks with a total working capital most . . . total losses bei . . . Rs. 12·37 lakhs, the addition of several societies not belonging . . . familiar types of "credit" and "stores," and the beginning of a movement in favour of building societies. The working capital of all societies increased from Rs. 99·67 lakhs to Rs. 123·21 lakhs, and invested reserve funds from Rs. 4·43 lakhs to Rs. 6·19 lakhs, which is stronger than that of the societies of any other province in India. Paid-up share capital amounted to Rs. 11·75 lakhs against Rs. 9·74 lakhs in 1912–13; Rs. 60,000 of this increase was contributed by the central societies. The total net profits of all societies rose from Rs. 2·33 lakhs to Rs. 2·73 lakhs. The percentage of collections to demand under "principal" in central societies fell from 87 to 75; in non-agricultural credit societies the percentage of collection was 90, and in agricultural societies 76; the two latter forms of society failed to collect as much as 31·5 and 37·5 per cent.

of interest arrears, and the agricultural societies collected only 75 per cent. of current interest due in the year ; the collections in central societies and non-agricultural were considerably better.

Working of societies. *Central societies.*

142. There were at the end of 1913–14 sixteen central societies—5 more than in the previous year—of which 8 were central or district banks, and 8 local unions whose business is chiefly to supervise the work of the societies affiliated with them. Excluding their reserve funds of Rs. 95,959 the working capital of the central banks rose from Rs. 40·40 to Rs. 50·98 lakhs and their profits from Rs. 76,604 to Rs. 87,729. All the banks with the exception of Tenali recorded increased transactions and the position of Salem bank which declined in the previous year was better than it had been at the end of 1911–12. The percentage of collections to demand has fallen seriously and it appears that some method will have to be devised for putting more constant pressure on client societies to pay their dues. Three new unions were registered during the year but have not yet appointed supervisors.

Non-agricultural societies.

143. The number of non-agricultural credit societies (urban or town banks) rose from 46 to 50 with a total membership of 16,823 and a working capital of Rs. 12·37 lakhs against 13,694 members and Rs. 8·77 lakhs in 1912–13 ; of the capital all but Rs. 1·40 lakhs has been raised by shares, deposits and loans locally raised. In the prompt payment of dues these societies were easily first with a percentage of 95·64 collection to the demand ; in the collection of their own dues there was however a slight fall in efficiency, the percentage of uncollected balance to demand being 10·03 against 9·81 in the previous year. All societies except two worked at a profit, the total net profits being Rs. 40,890, a decrease of Rs. 13,658 on the previous year's figure. The reserve funds however rose from Rs. 58,009 to Rs. 75,439. The proportion of loans for non-productive purposes was 17·18 per cent. against 12·77 per cent. in the previous year ; more than three-fourths of these were for marriage expenses. Following the example of the scavengers' society for Salem Municipality, the Coimbatore Conservancy Staff Society was established. Nine societies for production, purchase and sale were working during the year, of which only one, the Big Conjeeveram Urban Weavers' Union, was for productive purposes ;

Production and distribution societies.

net profits declined from Rs. 24,000 to Rs. 21,000 although membership and working capital increased from 3,846 to 4,464 and from Rs. 1·65 lakhs to Rs. 2·40 lakhs respectively. The total sales turnover was Rs. 7·57 lakhs, so that the rate of profit was only 2·7 per cent.

Other forms of societies.

144. Five non-agricultural societies against [illegible] 1912–13 for other purposes were at work, the 3 new ones being [illegible]ing societies at Coimbatore, Madura and Dindigul. All the socie[illegible]ked at a profit.

Agricultural societies.

145. Two hundred and forty-three new ag[illegible] credit societies and 4 societies for other forms of agricultural c[illegible] were registered during the year, making a total of 1,256 agric[illegible] with 77,902 members ; 3 however had to be removed [illegible]e total number [illegible] The total working capital of the societies rose fro[illegible]an increase of 2[illegible] Rs. 55·80 lakhs, and net profits amounted to Rs. 1·17 members increas[illegible]2 lakhs in the previous year. One hundred and tw[illegible]agricultural credit[illegible]tly among those newly started, worked at a loss. th[illegible] features of the [illegible]ng Rs. 1,255. There are 63 first-class societies (*i.e.*, those which [illegible] raised at least Rs. 1,000 in the shape of local loans and deposits) against 55 in 1912–13. Reserve funds amounted to Rs. 5·60 lakhs by the end of the year. Out of the total amount of Rs. 26⅓ lakhs disbursed as loans by the societies, 53·46 per cent. were granted for productive purposes and 44·30 per cent. for paying off prior debts. Amongst loans for productive purposes, those for purchase of cattle and for purpose of trade take prior place with Rs. 3·03 lakhs and Rs. 3·58 lakhs respectively. Of the four new non-credit societies two confined themselves to the raising of pure karunganni cotton, another to the introduction of improved ploughs, while the remaining one, in addition to undertaking the cultivation of pure cotton, effected wholesale purchases of cattle food, hides for water buckets and ropes, and distributed the same to its members. The heavy proportion of arrears in agricultural societies has already been noticed above.

LOCAL BOARD ADMINISTRATION. (1913-14.)

[*Statistics of British India, Part VIII, Local Funds—Local Boards.*]

Local Boards and Union Panchayats.

District Boards.

146. The Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, as amended in 1900, continued to be in operation in all the districts of the Presidency except Madras, where the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, was in force. The number of district boards (25) remained unchanged. Except in the Nilgiris, where the minimum number of members excluding the president was 12, each board consisted of the Collector of the district, its ex-officio member and president and not less than 24 other members, including the officers in charge of the revenue divisions who are members in virtue of their office. On the last day of the year, the total number of members of the district boards was 772, an increase of two, the maximum strength remaining unaltered. Of these 772, 124 were ex-officio members, 294 (70 officials and 224 non-officials) were nominated by Government, and the remaining 354 (102 officials and 252 non-officials) were elected by the taluk boards against 124, 290 and 356, respectively, in 1912-13. Except in the Nilgiris and Koraput, where there were no taluk boards, and in Godavari, half the sanctioned members of each district board were elected by the taluk boards. The number of meetings held by the district boards was 295, or 21 more than in the previous year, and the average percentage of attendance of official and non-official members at each meeting was 58·3 and 68·3 respectively, against 60·1 and 62·1 in the preceding year.

Taluk Boards.

147. There were in all 96 taluk boards (one more than in the previous year) and each consisted of a president and not less than 12 other members. The boards of Ellore, Chittoor and Cuddalore continued to elect their own presidents. The sanctioned strength of the taluk boards increased to 1,702 (15 more than in the previous year) and on 31st March 1914 the actual number was 1,629 members, or 34 more than on the corresponding date of the previous year. Of these, 388 were officials and 1,241 non-officials, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 382 and 1,213. The elective system, which was introduced in July 1909 and expanded during the year 1911-12, continued to be in force. Of the 234 seats open to election during the year, only 79 were actually contested and only 44·5 per cent. of the registered voters came to the poll. In 30 cases, Government nominations were necessary because no candidates were proposed. The total number of meetings held by the taluk boards was 1,270, or 39 more than in 1912-13, and the average percentage of attendance of their members rose from 66·8 to 69·6 in the case of officials and from 57·2 to 60·4 in the case of non-officials. The presidents of the district boards continued to exercise the powers both of appointing and re-appointing members of the taluk boards and of accepting resignations of members of the district and taluk boards.

Union Panchayats.

148. In all districts except South Canara and the Nilgiris, union panchayats continued to assist in the administration of local affairs in important villages. There were altogether 395 of these panchayats, or two more than in the previous year. Each of them consisted of not less than 5 members, the headmen of the revenue villages wholly or partly included in the unions sitting ex-officio, and the other members being appointed partly by the presidents of taluk boards and partly by election by the tax-payers of the union. The number of panchayatdars increased from 3,722 to 3,748, of whom 839 were village headmen, 259 other officials and the remaining 2,650 non-officials. The number of meetings held by the panchayats was 5,351, or 67 more than in the previous year. The work done by these bodies was generally confined to conservancy and minor sanitary works and the construction, repair and lighting of the roads within their charges, but in some cases the management of choultries and markets was also entrusted to them.

Receipts.

149. The land-cess was levied at 2 annas on every rupee of the land assessment in the Nilgiris (except a portion of the South-East Wynaad where the rate was 1 anna), at rates varying from 2 annas to 1 anna

and 3 pies in Malabar, at 1 anna 6 pies in South Canara, and at 1 anna in the remaining districts. In Tanjore a fourth of the receipts under this head continued to be set apart for railway construction. In South Arcot, South Canara, Coimbatore, Guntur, Kistna, Kurnool, Madura, Nellore, Ramnad, Salem and Tinnevelly a special cess of 3 pies in the rupee on the annual rent value of all occupied lands was also levied for the construction of railways. Tolls upon carriages, carts and animals were collected in all districts except Guntur, and the number of toll-gates was 345, or 11 more than in the previous year. House-tax was levied in all unions, the maximum rates being in force in 322 cases, three-fourths in 56, two-thirds in 3 and half rates in the remaining 14. Excluding the transactions under debt heads, the year opened with a balance of Rs. 1,42,31,118, or Rs. 23,05,660 more than in the previous year. The actual receipts increased from Rs. 1,70,25,573 to Rs. 1,98,82,349. Excluding the receipts from the special railway cess, the revenue from rates and taxes increased by Rs. 2,55,391 owing to advances of Rs. 31,918, Rs. 1,35,715 and Rs. 87,958, respectively, under house-tax, land-cess and tolls. A noticeable rise occurred under the land-cess in Godavari (Rs. 2,09,441) and Guntur (Rs. 55,075) but there was a fall in Chittoor (Rs. 41,214), Ganjam (Rs. 22,766) and South Arcot (Rs. 21,740). The increase under tolls occurred chiefly in Coimbatore (Rs. 22,329). The grants received from Provincial funds amounted to Rs. 74,94,741 or Rs. 24,35,103 more than in the previous year. Of this Rs. 14,60,800 were contributed from the special assignment made by the Government of India in aid of the general resources of local boards, Rs. 8,00,000 were granted for renewals of roads and bridges, Rs. 8,00,000 as half (in a few cases three-fourths) grants for the construction of important bridges and causeways, Rs. 2,19,358 for public works, Rs. 9,86,147 for elementary school buildings, Rs. 13,53,387 for opening new and maintaining existing schools, Rs. 6,27,995 for medical buildings, Rs. 1,76,926 for the maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries, Rs. 10,36,486 for sanitary works and Rs. 33,642 for choultries. The grants for public works were paid chiefly to the District Boards of the Nilgiris (Rs. 96,600) and Koraput (Rs. 23,000) in consideration of the smallness of their revenues. The educational grants took the form of lump assignments intended to enhance the boards' resources, so as to enable them not only to maintain their own elementary schools adequately but also to open new schools where they were wanted and to house such schools in suitable buildings. The grants for medical buildings were intended for the provision of proper accommodation for medical institutions previously located in unsuitable buildings, while the grants towards hospitals and dispensaries represented chiefly the Provincial share of the pay and allowances of the medical subordinates employed by the local boards. The grants for choultries consisted mainly of the lump payments made to local boards in lieu of the income from lands originally assigned for the maintenance of choultries by their founders and subsequently resumed by the Government.

Expenditure.

150. Excluding the charges relating to debt heads and the contributions from one district board to another, the total expenditure of the local boards rose from Rs. 1,47,55,531 to Rs. 1,63,64,675 and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 1,77,48,792.

Public works.

151. The outlay on public works rose from Rs. 81,02,257 to Rs. 84,97,857, of which Rs. 31,69,235 were spent on the construction of roads, bridges, school houses, dispensaries, markets and other miscellaneous public improvements, and the remaining Rs. 53,28,622 on repairs to existing works. The length of new roads constructed was 134 miles, or 42 miles less than in the previous year, and the expenditure on this account fell from Rs. 4,71,085 to Rs. 3,00,434. The mileage of roads repaired was 24,865 against 24,544 in 1912-13, the outlay thereon increasing from Rs. 42,88,710 to Rs. 44,41,488. The local boards maintained their own engineering establishments, but the construction and maintenance of some roads running along tank and canal banks, and a few special roads and bridges, were entrusted to the Public Works Department.

Education.

152. The educational institutions maintained by the local boards at the close of 1913-14 consisted of 48 sessional schools for the training of

teachers, a Sanskrit College, 67 secondary and 6,095 elementary schools. In the sessional schools, 1,862 students received instruction and the attendance at the secondary and the elementary schools was 291,340 boys and 64,128 girls against 271,632 boys and 55,100 girls in the previous year. Except in Kistna, teaching grants to private institutions were disbursed directly from Provincial funds instead of through the agency of the local boards. The total expenditure incurred by local boards on educational objects was Rs. 24,15,633 and the receipts were Rs. 14,45,618, of which Rs. 4,01,185 consisted of fees collected from pupils and Rs. 10,44,433 represented contributions from Provincial funds. The net local fund outlay was thus Rs. 9,70,015, or 8·1 per cent. of the total ordinary income of the local boards.

Medical institutions.

153. The number of hospitals and dispensaries in charge of the boards was 126 and 265 against 128 and 255, respectively; the cost of maintaining these rose from Rs. 7,98,555 to Rs. 8,60,482 and the number of patients treated at them from 3,855,847 to 3,949,476. The number of midwives employed by local boards was 298 at a cost of Rs. 48,615, and the number of labour cases attended by the midwives rose from 23,489 to 23,923.

Vaccination.

154. The district boards employed 715 vaccinators (including probationers) against 708 in the previous year. The average cost of each successful operation fell from As. 3–7 to As. 3–5.

Sanitation.

155. The expenditure on sanitation was Rs. 12,52,137 against Rupees 11,64,319 in 1912–13, special attention being paid to rural water-supply.

Railways.

156. The only district boards which possessed railways were those of Tanjore and Kistna, but lines were under construction in Coimbatore, Guntur and Tanjore, while in Guntur, Tanjore and six other districts other lines were being surveyed. The balance in favour of the railway guarantee fund of the Tanjore District Board at the beginning of the year was Rs. 26,47,000 in Government securities and Rs. 1,36,212 in cash. The gross traffic earnings of the existing railway rose from Rs. 9,35,114 to Rs. 9,79,465 and the working expenses from Rs. 5,61,906 to Rs. 6,29,897. The district board repaid a sum of Rs. 71,090 to Provincial funds towards the recoupment of the Government share in the railway, which is treated as a loan, Rs. 23,436 to the debenture holders as interest and Rs. 21,520 to the sinking fund towards the liquidation of the debenture loan. The profit derived by the district board from the working of the railway during the year was Rs. 3,49,568 or 7·1 per cent. on the capital outlay. The balance in favour of the fund at the end of the year, after taking into account all charges and receipts, was Rs. 28,55,800 in Government securities and a minus balance of Rs. 68,117 under cash account. In Kistna, the balance in favour of the railway cess fund of the district board at the beginning of the year was Rs. 9,89,500 in Government securities and Rs. 1,49,351 in cash. The gross earnings of the existing railway rose from Rs. 3,35,366 to Rs. 3,53,514 and the working expenses from Rs. 1,51,212 to Rs. 1,59,326. In addition, the district board repaid a sum of Rs. 75,524 to Provincial funds towards the loan taken from Government for the construction of the line. The profit derived by the district board from the working of the railway during the year was Rs. 1,94,188, or 8·8 per cent. on the capital outlay. The balance in favour of the fund at the end of the year was Rs. 12,48,400 in Government securities and Rs. 1,25,024 in cash.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MUFASSAL.

[*Statistics of British India, Part VIII, Local Funds—Municipalities.*]

General.

157. The unions of Hospet and Tiruvalur were constituted municipalities with effect from 1st January 1913 and 1st October 1913 and began actual work as municipalities on 1st April 1913 and 1st April 1914

respectively. The number of municipalities on 31st March 1914 was thus 62 or one more than in the previous year. The orders of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization were received in 1913 and an officer of the Indian Civil Service was placed on special duty in 1914 to draft an amended District Municipalities Act which should give effect to these orders.

Constitution of Councils.

158. During the year the total strength of the councils remained unaltered, but the number of elective seats on the Nellore Municipal Council was raised from 9 to 12. On the 31st March 1914 the actual strength of the several councils was 961 members, of whom 77 were ex-officio councillors, 392 nominated by Government and the remaining 492 elected by the rate-payers; of the total number, 137 members were officials and 824 non-officials against 189 and 758 in the previous year while the number of European and Eurasian members was 146 and that of Indians 815. The municipal councils of Tiruvannamalai, Walajapet, Ellore, Nandyal, Periyakulam, Mannargudi, Tanjore and Anakapalle consisted entirely of Indian members. The total number of meetings held by the municipal councils was 1,643 or 25 more than in the previous year; as many as 74 were adjourned for want of a quorum. The average attendance of the councillors at each meeting was 55·9—40·8 officials and 60·5 non-officials. As in the previous year the system of appointing municipal councillors by election was in force in 58 municipalities and 52 of these were divided into wards for electoral purposes, the system of ward elections being revived during the year in Nellore. In the remaining six towns elections were held for each town as a whole. The right of electing their chairman was exercised by two more municipal councils than in the previous year.

Receipts.

159. The opening balance of the year was Rs. 28,98,600 against Rupees 16,65,125 in 1912-13 and the current receipts were Rs. 82,66,411 or Rs. 9,65,081 more than in the previous year, the increase occurring mainly under taxes and tolls, loans and advances. There was a slight decrease under grants and contributions from Government. The principal taxes continued to be the tax on buildings and lands, the water and drainage tax and the tax on arts and professions, and the income realized from these sources amounted to Rs. 13,81,135, Rs. 5,71,245 and Rs. 2,62,547, respectively, against Rs. 13,48,981, Rs. 5,04,412 and Rs. 2,58,591 in 1912-13. The income from tolls and from educational institutions again rose from Rs. 5,70,759 and Rs. 1,88,093 to Rs. 6,10,810 and Rs. 2,20,593, and that from markets and slaughter-houses from Rs. 3,33,779 to Rs. 3,54,359. The grants and contributions paid by Government amounted to Rs. 22,95,004 against Rs. 23,32,090 in 1912–13 and consisted of Rs. 11,91,969 paid for general, Rs. 7,32,045 for educational and Rs. 3,70,990 for medical purposes, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 18,42,947, Rs. 3,77,108 and Rs. 1,12,035 respectively. The increase in the grants for educational and medical purposes consisted chiefly of special grants for the construction and equipment of buildings for schools and hospitals. In addition to these grants which were included in the municipal accounts, Rs. 4,47,858 were spent by the Public Works Department out of grants provided by Government on several municipal works, chief among which were the following: Madura drainage scheme (Rs. 1,53,963), Nellore water-works improvements (Rs. 37,108), Ellore water-supply scheme (Rs. 35,890), Chidambaram water-supply scheme (Rs. 22,495), Cochin water-supply investigation (Rs. 21,995), Kodaikanal water-supply scheme (Rs. 16,452), Kurnool water-works improvements (Rs. 16,276), and acquisition of land near the water-supply reservoir, Vizagapatam (Rs. 15,359).

Government grants.

Special grants.

Loans.

160. Loans from Government amounted to Rs. 4,09,000 against Rs. 1,69,750 in 1912–13. The Municipal Councils of Negapatam and Vizagapatam borrowed Rs. 3,45,000 and Rs. 6,000 respectively in connection with their water-works, while Rs. 20,000 were advanced to the Municipal Council of Coonoor towards the construction of the Lawley hospital. The Cocanada Municipal Council took a loan of Rs. 13,000 for the construction of a new office building and another Rs. 25,000 for the construction of a bridge. No loan was raised in the open market during the year.

161. The average incidence of municipal taxation per head of population, according to the census of 1911, rose from Rs. 1-7-4 to Rs. 1-8-1. The incidence was as usual relatively high in the three hill municipalities of Coonoor, Kodaikanal and Ootacamund, being Rs. 5, Rs. 6-5-5 and Rs. 7-1-0, respectively, while in the plains it ranged from Rs. 2-4-7 in Bezwada to As. 12-5 in Chicacole. *Incidence of taxation.*

162. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 71,34,394 against Rs. 60,71,990 in 1912-13. The increase occurred chiefly under public works, education, hospitals and dispensaries and investments; there was an appreciable decrease under advances. *Expenditure.* The expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 29,44,480 or Rs. 9,76,001 more than in the previous year, and was mainly on roads, buildings and water-works. 95·3 per cent. of the net income from tolls was devoted to the construction and maintenance of municipal roads. *Public works.* Water-works for Berhampur, Ellore, Masulipatam, Kodaikanal, Chidambaram, Chingleput, Negapatam, Periyakulam and Vizianagram, the extension of the Vizagapatam water-supply to Waltair, improvements to the water-works at Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, Vellore and Tanjore and drainage schemes for Ootacamund, Madura and Vellore were under execution by the Public Works Department during the year. Water-supply schemes for Erode, Tuticorin, Kumbakonam, Anantapur, Palni, Cuddalore, Bellary, Srirangam, Tiruvannamalai, Cochin, Mangalore, Rajahmundry, Calicut, Parlakimedi, Nandyal and Mannargudi, schemes for the improvement of the water-works at Dindigul, Conjeeveram, Madura, Tirupati, Adoni, Guntur, Coonoor and Trichinopoly and drainage schemes for Negapatam, Kumbakonam, Adoni, Salem, Srirangam, Parlakimedi, Trichinopoly, Rajahmundry, Chidambaram and Tenali were either under investigation or preparation by the Sanitary Engineer or under consideration by the Sanitary Board, Chief Engineer or Government.

163. There was at least one hospital or dispensary available to the public in each municipality. *Medical relief.* The hospitals at Ootacamund and Vizagapatam remained under private management but received aid from municipal funds, while the hospital at Tirupati continued to be managed by the local municipal council though supported financially by the Mahant of Tirupati. The institutions in the other towns were maintained by municipal councils themselves; a portion of their maintenance charges was however generally contributed by local boards. The total number of in-patients treated in these institutions rose from 36,558 to 38,629 and that of out-patients from 1,899,950 to 1,974,952. The total cost of their maintenance was Rs. 5,46,790 or Rs. 62,161 more than in the previous year. *Education.* The number of educational institutions maintained by municipal councils was 489 or 27 more than in 1912-13 and consisted of three colleges, 23 secondary and 463 elementary schools. The attendance at these schools was 45,506 against 40,347 in 1912-13. The several councils spent Rs. 4,99,376 on the maintenance of their own schools exclusive of Rs. 1,42,100 expended by them on the construction and repair of school buildings while they aided 450 elementary schools containing 34,416 pupils with teaching grants to the extent of Rs. 73,387. An expenditure of Rs. 22,765 was also incurred by the councils on miscellaneous educational purposes. The total expenditure on education was thus Rs. 5,95,528 excluding the outlay on school buildings. Against this the councils realized an income of Rs. 4,40,207, of which Rs. 2,20,593 represented the receipts from school fees, Rs. 2,18,350 grants and contributions from Government and Rs. 1,264, other miscellaneous receipts. The net municipal outlay on education was thus Rs. 1,55,321 or 6 per cent. of the receipts from taxation excluding the water and drainage tax, the corresponding figures for 1912-13 being Rs. 2,47,496 or 9·9 per cent. *Sanitation and lighting.* The expenditure on conservancy was Rs. 11,82,644 and that on lighting Rs. 2,48,286, the corresponding figures for 1912-13 being Rs. 11,35,213 and Rs. 2,10,470.

164. The amount of public debt outstanding against the several municipalities on 31st March 1914 was Rs. 32,32,915 towards the repayment of which there were sinking funds to the extent of Rs. 1,82,050. *Debt.*

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—CITY OF MADRAS. (1913-14.)

[*Statistics of British India, Part VIII, Local Funds—Municipalities.*]

Financial.

165. The total receipts of the Corporation including the opening balance amounted to Rs. 69,12,749 and the charges to Rs. 51,59,554 against Rs. 63,57,085 and Rs. 41,14,816 respectively in the previous year. The income from municipal rates and taxes was Rs. 18,41,120 or Rs. 53,953 more than in 1912–13. The current revenues from taxes rose by Rs. 57,029. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was Rs. 3–8–9 against Rs. 3–7–2 in 1912–13. The revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation also rose from Rs. 5,54,743 to Rs. 6,75,551, the increase being chiefly under the sale-proceeds of buildings and lands and the interest on investments of the surplus funds of the Corporation. The grants and contributions from Government amounted to Rs. 15,78,350 as against Rs. 18,94,207 in 1912–13 and were made up of the usual annual contributions amounting to Rs. 40,350 and a special grant of Rs. 15,38,000 for the improvement of water-supply and drainage and for anti-malarial operations, relief of congestion and the construction of bear pits and aviary in the People's Park. The miscellaneous receipts fell from Rs. 1,91,464 to Rs. 1,76,585, the decrease being chiefly under the income from the sale of superstructures on lands acquired by the Corporation. The debt at the close of the year was Rs. 81,07,425. A sum of Rs. 2,93,000 out of the loan of Rs. 3,00,000 raised in 1883 for the construction of drains and sewers in Georgetown was repaid during the year. A sum of Rs. 34,494 was paid towards the repayment of Government instalment loans and Rs. 3,32,884 towards interest on all loans. The sinking funds at the end of the year on account of the several loans, exclusive of the Government instalment loans, amounted to Rs. 22,49,100 in Government promissory-notes and Madras municipal debentures and Rs. 8,271 in cash.

Works.

166. The total outlay on works was Rs. 34,28,018 or 66·43 per cent. of the total expenditure, as against Rs. 24,68,254 in the previous year. Of this sum, Rs. 24,50,748 were spent on new works, Rs. 7,68,792 on repairs, Rs. 1,65,811 on establishments and Rs. 42,667 on tools and plant, etc.

Communications.

167. Rs. 48,737 were spent on new works such as construction of culverts, retaining walls, fences and on acquisition of lands and buildings for widening roads or opening new ones. The amount spent on repairs to communications was Rs. 3,65,199 against Rs. 3,74,914 in 1912–13. During the year 61 miles of roads were re-formed against 67·66 in the previous year ; and 5 miles 2 furlongs and 130 yards of unmetalled roads were metalled for the first time. The re-forming of roads was done on the same lines as in the past years and portions of some important roads were tar-sprayed with satisfactory results at a cost of Rs. 11,877. Five culverts and seven bridges were repaired and the work of reconstructing the central span of the Penitentiary bridge was completed.

Buildings.

168. The expenditure on new buildings was Rs. 4·24 lakhs and that on repairs Rs. 27,002. Land for the construction of an Isolation Hospital in Aminjikarai was acquired and taken over by the Corporation. Revised plans, as required by the Sanitary Board, and a revised estimate for Rs. 3,19,000 were prepared and submitted to Government for sanction. The construction of quarters for six Indian nurses and a milking shed in the New Royapeta Hospital was completed and the construction of quarters for two sub-assistant surgeons and the extension of provision and store room were in progress. Four model school buildings were completed and buildings for four more schools were in progress. Lands were acquired for six more schools and the Corporation school at Chetput was extended. The construction of model dwellings for poor Anglo-Indians in Pudupet and of houses for the people to be evicted from Nariangadu paracheri was completed and the installation of sanitary fittings for the dwellings of the Anglo-Indians and the construction of a model paracheri of 34 tenements in Cemetery road were in progress. The new Corporation Office buildings and the out-houses were completed and the erection of record-racks was in progress. Buildings in Pudupet for a motor fire-

engine and quarters for two engine drivers were nearly finished and the four restaurants over the present Evening Bazaar buildings with electric installation commenced in the previous year were completed. The above are the more important of the works undertaken.

Drainage.

169. The general scheme for the main drainage of the city submitted by the Special Engineer was under the consideration of Government and a portion of it has since been sanctioned. The construction of a 4′ 6″ brick sewer which is to carry all the sewage of Georgetown and Tondiarpet to the sewage farm pumping station was completed and the northern end of the sewer was enlarged to 5′ 6″ in order to conform to the proposals for the complete drainage of the city. The erection of pumping plant at the sewage farm pumping station was nearly completed, while the silt pits and screening wells were completely finished. In Tondiarpet 123,478 feet of sewer and 1,384 feet of house connection pipes were laid, and except for joining up some short lengths of sewer and a few repairs required, this sees the completion of the drainage system for that division. The laying of the 24″ gravitation main from the pumping station A to the pumping station B, buildings for the three pumping stations and the erection of oil-engines and pumps were completed. The construction of a sewer to intercept the sewer overflows at present discharging into the harbour was undertaken by the Corporation on behalf of the Madras Port Trust and the work was in progress. The total expenditure on drainage was Rs. 6·44 lakhs.

Water-supply.

170. The completed conduit was cleaned and tested and the filling up of the fourteen filter beds with filtering materials was in progress. Estimates for seven additional filter beds and a fourth pure water tank which were found necessary were submitted by the Special Engineer and were under the consideration of Government. The construction of the elevated tank and pumping station at Kilpauk and the erection of machinery were nearly finished while the laying of the 48″ steel pumping main was completed with the exception of a short length near the elevated tank. The delivery of cast-iron pipes and specials for the water distribution scheme was almost completed and the laying was in progress. Distributary pipes were also laid where most urgently required. Under ordinary works 33,479 feet of old and worn-out pipes were cleaned and relaid or replaced by new pipes, and 6,749 feet of new mains with the necessary fountains and fitments were laid. The quantity of water supplied to the city was 663,956,892 cubic feet against 657,313,866 cubic feet in 1912–13. The cost of maintenance of the water-supply was Rs. 58,139 against Rs. 63,533 in the previous year while the total expenditure on water-supply including capital charges was Rs. 18·15 lakhs.

Relief of congestion.

171. Land was acquired in Odakkal street near Katchaleswarar Hutting ground and acquisition was in progress in four cases, which include the acquisition of land in Suparigunta paracheri and Narasingapuram for which a grant of Rs. 1,73,000 was made from Provincial funds.

Education.

172. A sum of Rs. 15,533 was spent on education as against Rs. 9,221 in the previous year, the increase being due to the opening of three more new elementary schools. The total number of schools maintained by the Corporation was seven. There were 995 boys and 195 girls on the rolls of these schools on 31st March 1914. Of these 242 pupils or 20·34 per cent. were Panchamas and they attended mostly the Chetput and Periamet schools. Besides the general staff of four instructors, a supervisor for drawing and kindergarten and two gymnastic instructors employed for the benefit of all the elementary schools in the city, there were 42 teachers employed in the seven Corporation schools.

Sanitation and medical services.

173. The cost of maintenance of the Corporation hospitals and dispensaries amounted to Rs. 81,562 against Rs. 77,686 in 1912–13. The total number of patients treated in them was 196,083 as against 173,196 in the previous year. The usual contribution of Rs. 20,000 to Government on account of hospitals and contributions to other medical institutions aggregating Rs. 7,670 were paid. The total number of cases vaccinated in the city in the calendar year 1913 was 24,465. The percentages of success in

Vaccination.

Births and deaths.

primary vaccination and re-vaccination cases were 97·19 and 58·43 respectively, as against 95·13 and 61·74 in 1912. The number of children under one year vaccinated was 17,003. The number of births and deaths registered in 1913 was 19,470 and 20,675 as against 20,099 and 20,132 respectively in 1912. The birth and death rates were respectively 37·5 and 39·9 per mille as against 38·8 per mille in each case in 1912. The city continued to enjoy immunity from plague, except for four suspicious imported cases. A sum of Rs. 4,77,798 or 9·26 per cent. of the total expenditure was spent on conservancy as against Rs. 3,86,115 in the previous year.

Conservancy.

Miscellaneous. Lighting. Parks. Fire-engines.

174. Lighting charges amounted to Rs. 81,215; 224 new electric street lamps were installed and the total number of lights maintained was 6,320. The public parks—People's Park, Napier Park, Robinson Park and Loane Square—were maintained at a cost of Rs. 31,281 as against Rs. 36,346 in the previous year. The total cost of maintenance of fire-engines was Rs. 13,199; the engines were requisitioned for 21 fires.

MILITARY (VOLUNTEERING). (1913-14.)

175. The total strength on the rolls of the thirteen Volunteer Corps within the Ninth (Secunderabad) Division was 9,458. In the above are included four corps in Hyderabad, Mysore and Coorg which, though outside the Presidency, are within the Madras defence area. Of the number on the rolls 9,057 men were efficient and 7,469 of these were extra-efficients.

MARINE. (1913-14.)

[*Reports of the Madras Port Trust and the Madras Port Department for 1913-14; Statistics of British India, Part VIII—Local Funds.*]

Madras Port Trust.

Trade and finance.

176. The total tonnage of the trade passing through the port during the year was 797,665 against 774,378 tons in 1912-13; the total was made up of 608,133 tons imported goods and 189,532 tons exported goods. Excluding Government transactions the value of the trade through the port rose from Rs. 2,133·6 lakhs to Rs. 2,349·8 lakhs, notwithstanding a fall of 87·5 lakhs in the coasting trade. The traffic appears to have been dealt with satisfactorily, and the facilities for loading direct from ship to railway truck and *vice versâ* are gradually improving. More of it could probably be done if the railway companies had a larger rolling stock at their disposal. Six hundred and twenty-four vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 1,777,470 used the port; the port dues, mooring and pilotage fees on these vessels totalled Rs. 1,56,116 or an average rate of 1·4 annas per net registered ton. Excluding lighterage, the average amount of dues and fees paid on the merchandise passing through the port was Rs. 1·69 per ton. More than half the tonnage was handled by the Trust for shippers and the average cost to shippers of goods thus handled between ship and wagon was Rs. 2·48 per ton which includes all charges except lighterage: this latter costs about 1 rupee per ton. Including an opening balance of Rs. 3,01,840 and a contribution of Rs. 50,000 from the Port fund, the receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 15·27 lakhs. Rs. 12 lakhs of the Rs. 50 lakhs loan sanctioned in March 1913 was also received from Government. The Revenue expenditure, that is, expenditure excluding repayments of loans and contributions to capital but including interest on Government loans was Rs. 9·61 lakhs. Repayment of loans and contributions to capital amounted to Rs. 1·77 and Rs. 16·09 lakhs, respectively, and the balance at the end of the year was Rs. 2·80 lakhs. Rs. 92·58 lakhs of loans from Government are outstanding in addition to the Rs. 50 lakhs loan for completing the west quay, which is being taken as required.

Works.

177. The work of carrying out the complete scheme for the improvement of the harbour was pushed on vigorously. For the greater part of the year the suction dredger was at work deepening the harbour opposite the

west, that is, the shore quay. In order not to obstruct access to the west quay, the old ocean screwpile pier which has been in existence for over half a century was demolished, the mass of bent and twisted piles found embedded in the sand below the present sea bed level adding considerably to the difficulty of the work. For the 3,000 feet of intended west quay, the foundation wells had been pitched throughout half the length by the end of the year; the superstructure was completed for about 750 feet, and can be used by vessels for taking in or discharging cargo. With the completion of the plant for giving the pumps supplying the large high level tank a reserve to draw on at all times the supply of water to shipping is now perhaps as good as it can be until the high-pressure filtered city scheme is finished. Four sets of staff quarters were also completed during the year, and other important works under construction were a new coal yard on reclaimed beach to the south with sidings which is estimated to cost Rs. 1·19 lakhs, new harbour offices estimated to cost Rs. 2·19 lakhs, new transit shedding 500 feet long by 120 feet broad, removal of old sheds to new sites and a storm water sewer. The latter is being constructed to carry off storm-water carrying with it a considerable quantity of sewage from Georgetown, which formerly fell into the enclosed harbour.

Minor ports.

178. During the year the provisions of the Indian Ports Act were withdrawn from the port of Narasapur in the Kistna district. The total trade of all the minor ports amounted to Rs. 32·95 crores against Rs. 33·09 crores in 1912–13. The ports with the largest volume of trade were Tuticorin, Cochin, Cocanada, Calicut, Negapatam and Mangalore. 18,955 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 7,321,577 tons entered the ports of the Presidency (excluding Madras) during the year against 19,804 vessels with a tonnage of 8,135,200 tons in the previous year, and port dues fell from Rs. 4,05,609 to Rs. 3,75,562. Coast light dues however increased to Rs. 1·55 lakhs from Rs. 1·49 lakhs in 1912–13 as a higher proportion of the vessels were liable. The coast lights were maintained efficiently. The number of passengers arriving at or departing from the various ports was 646,689; the largest traffic continued to be at Tuticorin. The weather was not disturbed by any severe cyclones, and normal conditions prevailed throughout the year. Dredging operations were carried on at Cocanada, Cuddalore, Negapatam, Tuticorin and Cochin, and a commencement was made with the dredging of an experimental channel through the Cochin bar. The hydrographic survey of the ports of Cochin, Malipuram, Calicut, Beypore and Mangalore was completed during the year and photozinco copies of charts were prepared as surveyed. There were two serious casualties to shipping in the year, one at Tuticorin where a steamship was burnt to the water's edge and seven lives were lost, and the other at Cochin where a similar accident occurred and one life was lost, but the fire was brought under control and the vessel saved. Both vessels were carrying oil in bulk and in drums, and the fires originated in the lighters into which they were discharging cargo. The balances of the Minor Ports fund, Minor Pilotage funds, Landing and Shipping funds and the Madras Coast Lights fund at the end of the year were Rs. 18,04,507, Rs. 1,78,709, Rs. 6,24,190 and Rs. 1,46,565 respectively.

MORTALITY CAUSED BY WILD ANIMALS AND SNAKES. (1913.)

[*Report on the measures adopted for the destruction of wild animals and snakes during the year 1913; Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population and Public Health.*]

Human mortality.

179. The number of persons killed by wild animals was 308 while 1,695 were reported killed by snakes. Tigers, leopards and panthers accounted for 247 persons; 106 of the deaths by tiger occurred in Vizagapatam district. Under deaths from snake-bite Vizagapatam, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Malabar districts had each more than 100 deaths to report.

Cattle mortality.

180. The number of cattle killed by wild animals again rose though but slightly, viz., from 11,701 to 11,722; deaths from snake-bite were 1,634 against 1,644 in the previous year. Tigers caused 2,658 of the deaths, and leopards and panthers 4,289; 6,728 of the deaths occurred in South Canara and Malabar districts.

Destruction of wild animals.

181. Two thousand two hundred and thirty-eight wild animals were destroyed and rewards to the amount of Rs. 21,831 paid; 797 were tigers and panthers and 1,257 wild pigs, the latter being destroyed on account of the destruction caused to crops especially in Malabar. Rs. 36,962 was also spent in clearing rank undergrowth about and in 930 villages.

MISCELLANEOUS. (1913.)

[*Reports on the working of the Indian Arms and Explosives Acts, of the Poisons Act, 1904, and the returns of sulphur licenses in force during the year 1913 (G.Os. Nos. 1618 and 1097, Judicial, dated 25th July and 12th May 1914).*]

Arms, explosives and sulphur.

182. The number of licenses of all kinds under the Arms Act underwent a further reduction, viz., from 50,921 to 49,574. There was a decrease of over 5,000 in the number of Form XVI licenses for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for sport, protection or display, but the number of licenses issued in Form XVIII for possession of arms and ammunition for the destruction of wild animals doing injury to crops or cattle rose from 6,206 to 10,087. In Chittoor 2,997 licenses under Form XVI were cancelled and 2,563 licenses in Form XVIII issued. 36,017 of the licenses issued were for single-barrelled muzzle-loaders; the largest numbers were held in the districts of Malabar (5,495), South Canara (4,324), Salem (3,643), Chittoor (2,514) and South Arcot (2,329). The number of licenses issued under the Explosives Act was reduced from 16,187 to 15,481; of these 12,313 were licenses to possess gunpowder or other explosives required *bonâ fide* for blasting purposes; no less than 8,037 were held in Coimbatore district mainly for well excavation. The number of prosecutions under both Acts decreased. The number of sulphur licenses was reduced from 249 to 243 covering a quantity of 545 tons of sulphur. The total stock for the year was close on 447 tons and of this 379½ tons were sold.

Poisons Act, 1904.

183. The number of licenses granted under the Poisons Act was 161 against 168 in 1912. Malabar (32) and Ganjam (16) continued to hold the largest numbers. There were three prosecutions under the Act during the year, of which two were convicted; the third was pending at the end of the year. Licensed shops appear to have been sufficiently inspected in most districts and registers were properly maintained, but the restrictions of the Act do not seem to have afforded as much help as was expected in the detection of poisoning cases, nor in the prevention of mischief by poisoning of cattle.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE. (1913–14.)

[*Reports on the operations of the Agricultural, Civil Veterinary and Pumping and Boring Departments, Madras Presidency, for the official year 1913–14 (G.Os. Nos. 2547 and 2455, Revenue, dated 2nd September and 25th August 1914 and G.O. No. 1030, Educational, dated 1st September 1914); Agricultural Statistics of British India.*]

Staff.

184. During the year the staff of the Agricultural Department was strengthened by the addition of two gazetted officers, one for the post of third Deputy Director and the other who is a supernumerary officer was appointed to the charge of a new Central Division comprising the districts of Chingleput, North and South Arcots and Chittoor. The superior staff in this Presidency now comprises besides the Director, four Deputy Directors, an Agricultural Chemist, a Sugarcane Expert, Mycologist, Economic Botanist, Entomologist, and two Assistant Directors, the Principal and Lecturing Botanist in the Agricultural College. The sanctioned strength of the subordinate district staff is 51 but only 43 posts are filled up.

Agricultural stations.

185. Two new farms were opened during the year at Anakapalle in Vizagapatam district and Sirvel in Kurnool district, making a total of ten agricultural stations at work. The activities of the department chiefly centred on selection of seed and the best varieties of crops, the reduction of the seed-rate for paddy transplantation, the use of manures, the eradication of palm disease, the dissemination of knowledge of the results of the experiments, and the supply of seeds, etc., to enable the ryot to take advantage of the results. **Sugarcane-breeding station.** Work at the sugarcane breeding station was largely construction and arrangement, but the cultivation of seedlings and experiments upon them was got well under weigh. The hardy canes from North India with which it is hoped to cross the richer canes of South India have failed to flower as yet. The collection of varieties has been largely increased. At Coimbatore, Palur, Samalkota, Anakapalle and Taliparamba farms experiments to ascertain the most suitable varieties of canes for the locality were continued, attention also being paid to the question of manuring, and seedcanes of proved good varieties sold to ryots. The average yield per acre of all varieties was 5½ tons per acre, while the highest recorded figure in cropcutting experiments on ryot's land was 4·93 tons. The cultivation of sugarcane continues to spread on the West Coast, and considerable success was obtained in substituting improved crushing mills and furnaces for the apparatus previously used by the ryots. **Paddy.** In regard to paddy the work on the district farms was mainly the introduction and trial of varieties from other centres and the improvement of local strain by seed selection. The attempt at Samalkota to find a variety which could be grown in Godavari as a second crop immediately after the first, as is customary in most districts where two crops are grown, was not successful. The practice of single-seedling transplantation continues to spread among the ryots. At Coimbatore the seed-rate has been brought down as low as 16 lb. per acre, as against the 106 lb. of the ordinary local practice, without diminution of yield. **Cotton.** Attention continued to be devoted to the improvement of the quality of cotton, chiefly in the Tinnevelly and Ceded districts, by providing pure seed obtained from

selected plants, and inducing ryots to refrain from mixing their cotton. A noteworthy feature was the formation of two agricultural co-operative societies for the promotion of cultivation of cotton from pure seed, the chief feature of their work being the separate ginning of each ryot's crop. Cambodia cotton is now thoroughly established especially in the south of the Presidency, but there are complaints of its deterioration. This however appears to be due to ryots extending its cultivation to dry lands, and the resulting cotton being inferior to that obtained from cultivation under wells. More than thrice the quantity of seed of manuring plants disposed of in the previous year was sold, and private agencies have also started the sale of these seeds ; even from districts where it has not been possible to spare trained men to instruct the local ryots in the use of such crops, considerable demands for seed have been received. Experiments at the Manganallur station tend to show that on heavy delta soils the effect of green-manuring is not immediately beneficial to paddy, but that the benefit is reaped in the succeeding year. Other crops experimented with during the year were groundnut, sorghum, cumbu, ragi and pepper, especially in regard to rotation with other crops. Two exotic fodder crops, silver beet from Europe and teff grass from South Africa, promise well. Baron Schrottky's method for preparing indigo paste proved a failure.

Green manuring.

Agricultural Chemistry.

186. Two thousand eight hundred and fifty-three samples of soils, manures, foodstuffs, sugarcane and dairy products, etc., were analysed in the year against 1,359 in the previous year. The soil survey of Tanjore and investigations into the conditions of paddy soils and the chemical effects of green-manuring were completed, while a study of the coliform bacteria found in diseased cocoanut palms has been undertaken. The Economic Botanist has now been relieved of teaching work at the Agricultural College, a separate Lecturing Botanist having been appointed, and the former's work for the present is to be mainly directed towards the improvement of paddy and cotton by plant breeding.

Economic Botany.

Entomology.

187. The feature of the year was the preparation by the Entomologist Mr. T. B. Fletcher of a book entitled " Some South Indian Insects and other Animals of Economic Importance." No very serious outbreak of insect attack occurred during the year ; efforts were again made to induce the people in Bellary and Kurnool to adopt preventive measures against the Deccan grasshopper but with little success. As in previous years the most widespread fungoid disease with which the department had to cope was the bud-rot on palmyras in Godavari and Kistna. Although there was some opposition at first, besides cutting dead trees a large number of infected living trees were operated on, the diseased portions being cut away. The disease on cocoanut palms on the West Coast was discovered during the year to be due to the same fungus, and many palms were cut. Another campaign was undertaken against " Mahali " and 14,000 areca palms sprayed as compared with 2,100 in the previous year. Some of the villagers were induced to do the work themselves.

Mycology.

Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

188. The year opened with 41 students and closed with 44 ; 9 students qualified for their diplomas. Six of those who passed in the previous year have entered the department, the others either obtaining other appointments or going back to their villages. As usual the students of the third year were taken on two tours—one to the West Coast and one to the Ceded districts. The curriculum of the college has been remodelled, so that the first two years shall be devoted to agriculture, live-stock, dairying and horticulture, while a further course of 18 months will be given to a limited number of those who pass the first course, in more detailed work on the sciences underlying agriculture, the laying out of experimental plots and farm management.

Civil Veterinary Department.

Staff.

189. The department was strengthened during the year by the addition of six Veterinary Assistants, so that at the end of the year there were 7 Inspectors and 71 Veterinary Assistants. No new hospitals were opened in permanent quarters, but two new dispensaries in rented buildings were started at Guntur and Coonoor, in pursuance of a scheme of

opening trial dispensaries which, if successful, will be developed into hospitals with permanent buildings. The number of cases treated by Inspectors and Assistants on tour rose from 8,868 to 12,264, while the number of castrations performed including 461 in hospitals and 88 by the salutry was 4,985, more than thrice those of the previous year. Thirty-three thousand nine hundred and forty-seven cattle were inoculated for rinderpest, the number so inoculated in 1912–13 being 36,903. There was failure of supply of the serum from the Muktesar laboratory for a short period, which interfered with work. The total number of animals treated in the hospitals was 24,456.

Diseases.

190. Severe outbreaks of rinderpest occurred in Kurnool, Bellary, North Arcot and Anantapur, and the mobile corps of Veterinary Assistants was employed in the first two districts. In Kurnool and Anantapur the failure of the serum supply already mentioned interfered considerably with preventive inoculation work. Reported deaths from rinderpest numbered 8,871, an increase of 2,759 deaths over the figures of the previous year. There was a decline in the number of deaths from anthrax (10) which however may be due to better registration by village officers, for it is noticeable that hæmorrhagic septicæmia, the disease with which anthrax is commonly confounded, this year showed a corresponding increase. The number of deaths from unclassified contagious diseases shows a considerable drop, which also goes to show that the efforts made in 1912–13 to aid village officers in identifying diseases correctly have had some success. The total number of deaths from contagious diseases was 50,728, a very slight increase over the previous year's figures. No deaths were recorded under glanders and epizootic lymphangitis.

Breeding operations.

191. There were 16 stud bulls at work during the year, and 500 coverings were performed. The three breeding stallions maintained, between them covered 138 mares, an average of 46 per stallion as compared with 36 in 1912–13 and 21 in 1911–12. A satisfactory scheme however for these breeding operations has yet to be worked out.

Veterinary College.

192. At the end of December 1913, there were 52 students in the college; there were numerous applications for admission in January and 31 men were selected for the new class. Out of 14 candidates 12 passed the Final examination and 10 of these were taken into the department during the year.

Expenditure.

The total cost of the department including the college, the superior staff whose cost is borne from Imperial revenues, and the hospitals which are mostly borne on Local funds was Rs. 1,62,796.

Pumping and Boring Department.

193. Rs. 27,285 were received as fees by the department for inspection, boring and setting up machinery and Rs. 2,36,005 were received from ryots for expenditure on their behalf. Of this amount Rs. 2,32,978 were spent during the year. Rs. 1,60,676 are the outstanding dues from ryots on account of machinery bought on the hire purchase system. The total value of machinery installed by the department amounted to nearly Rs. 4 lakhs as against Rs. 2½ lakhs in 1912–13. Sixty-two pumping plants and 70 small industrial plants were erected for private persons by the department in addition to 2 industrial plants for Government: so far as is known 107 pumping and industrial plants were put in by private persons without the aid of the department. In certain parts of the Presidency the multiplication of small industrial plant for rice-hulling, cotton-ginning and oil-milling shows signs of being overdone owing to the blind imitation of one person by another. In Bezwada, for instance, the rice-hulling industry as a source of profit has been practically ruined owing to the insensate competition arising from the establishment of an excessive number of factories, and in Tanjore there are signs of a similar state of affairs coming. During the year 494 borings for water were made, of which 68 per cent. were successful. One hundred and two applications remained pending. The arrangement started last year of leasing out portable plant to ryots for well-sinking purposes, etc., and semi-portable plant for purposes of experimental lift irrigation proved so popular that two more pumping sets were ordered, making a total of nine available for hire. Seventeen loans for the purchase of machinery to the amount of Rs. 38,500

Chapter IV. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

were made through the Revenue Department during the year. The total receipts of the department were Rs. 31,237 and expenditure, of which about Rs. 45,000 was capital expenditure on tools and plant, was Rs. 1,22,838.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

(FASLI 1323—1ST JULY 1913 TO 30TH JUNE 1914.)

[*Season and Crop Report for the agricultural year 1913–14; Agricultural Statistics of British India; and Area and Yield of certain principal Crops in India.*]

Rainfall.

194. The south-west monsoon which usually sets in about the middle of June burst earlier in the year with very heavy rain on the West Coast and a few good showers in the Circars, the hills and some Deccan districts. The rains became fairly general in July and there was a good fall in the Circars and the West Coast, followed by a general deficiency in August with consequent damage to the dry crops in Cuddapah, Kurnool, upland taluks of Guntur and high-lying lands of the West Coast. In the same month, however, there was heavy local rainfall in Ganjam and Vizagapatam causing floods which did considerable damage to property in the latter district. In September there were showers in the Circars and parts of the central districts, but the season did not greatly improve in Cuddapah, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Madura and Ramnad, where the rainfall was either inadequate or very erratic in its distribution. The area under first wet crop was below the average in all except 8 districts as widely scattered as Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Guntur, Coimbatore, Tinnevelly, South Canara and the Nilgiris. The north-east monsoon commenced early in October and good showers fell all over the Presidency in the first three weeks of that month which partly made up for the deficiency in the south-west monsoon. In the more southerly districts the rainfall was abundant and steady; abnormally heavy rains caused floods and damage to crops, irrigation sources, and heavy loss of cattle and a few human deaths in Cuddalore, Chidambaram and Vriddhachalam taluks of the South Arcot district. Chittoor, Salem and parts of Coimbatore however suffered from a shortage of rain. A cyclone which blew past the coasts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam in May did considerable damage to crops and property.

Crops.

195. The total crop area of 1913–14 was 38,344,000 acres against a normal area of 36,686,000 acres. The area under paddy (10,677,759) acres exceeded the normal by 424,381 acres. The greatest increases however were of cholam which had gone down the previous year, groundnut and cotton, the two latter especially. 1,605,009 acres were under groundnut against the hitherto normal figure of 845,905 acres, while that under cotton was 2,696,604 against a normal area of 1,991,741 acres. The area under cholam which comes next to paddy as a food crop was 5,789,575 acres. The areas under cumbu, gingelly, castor, sugarcane and indigo decreased, the latter from 109,409 to 55,246 acres. The area under cumbu and ragi which are the third and fourth staple crops was 3,273,444 and 2,489,155 acres respectively; cumbu so far seems to be the only food crop which has been displaced by commercial crops. The outturn of crops was in no case above the normal, and generally somewhat below.

HORTICULTURE. (1913–14.)

[*G.O. No. 2223, Revenue, dated 3rd August 1914; Report of the Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras, March 1914.*]

Government Botanical Gardens and Parks, the Nilgiris.

196. Plant life in all the gardens suffered from the deficiency in rainfall. At Kullar extraordinarily heavy rains on 27th to 29th of October registering 22·72 inches did considerable damage. Experiments in growing various varieties of seed potatoes have been continued. The whole of the flax crop

has had to be destroyed by fire as it was attacked by flax dodder. It seems doubtful if this plant can be cultivated at a profit on the Nilgiris. A number of new flowering foliage plants have been imported and in most cases have done well. The eradication of certain noxious weeds which threatened to become a pest has taken up much time and labour. Considerable improvements in the Government Parks and open spaces in Ootacamund have been carried out by the staff. In Sim's Park thirty varieties of trees new to the district were planted out, and the fruit trees planted last year are doing well. At Burliar several new varieties of fruit trees obtained from Lucknow were put in. At Kullar, which is mainly stocked with fibre and rubber plants, it is proposed to devote more attention to fruit trees, as the experimental stage of rubber has passed and fibres are not likely to be grown extensively in the Nilgiris in the near future. The coffee experiment plot at Benhope has not been very successful. Attempts to grow Ipecucuanha at Kullar have not been successful. Fifty cuttings of the Vanilla plant were sent to North Rhodesia in exchange. The receipts were Rs. 5,451–12–5 and expenditure Rs. 31,511–6–11.

The Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras. (1913.)

197. The income of the society during 1913, excluding Government grant of Rs. 4,000, amounted to Rs. 26,725–15–7 or Rs. 11,346–6–1 more than in 1912. This large increase was due to the large out-door works undertaken chiefly for Government in connection with the Madras Marina and the Chepauk Park. The work of supplying botanical specimens to local colleges and schools has increased greatly. A considerable number of new plants were introduced during the year.

Government Cinchona Plantations.

198. A long period of drought did considerable damage to young plants put out during the season. At the end of the year 976·74 acres were under cinchona cultivation and 677·55 under fuel trees. All the nurseries are well stocked with young plants. The total quantity of bark obtained from the estates was 445,737 lb.; 46·88 acres of old trees uprooted on the Dodabetta estate gave the high average of 6,995 lb. of bark per acre. The crop from the plantations was supplemented by 1,045,804 lb. of purchased bark, of which 520,044 lb. were imported from Amsterdam and the rest bought from local planters.

Quinine Factory.

199. The quantity of bark worked up was 564,762 lb. as against 569,000 lb. the previous year, but, owing to improvements in the process of manufacture, the outturn of quinine was 26,516 lb. as against 26,070 lb. in 1912-13. The factory was closed for a time to enable the experiments leading to the above mentioned improvements to be conducted on a large scale. 3,189,517 lb. of bark remained in stock at the close of the year. The factory has taken up the manufacture of quinine hydrochloride and amorphous cinchona alkaloid, and the sanction of Government has been obtained for the purchase of machinery for the manufacture of quinine tablets for which a demand is arising. (**Issues.**) 30,405½ lb. of quinine sulphate, 916½ lb. of febrifuge, 52½ lb. of quinine hydrochloride and 36½ lb. of amorphous alkaloid were sold in the year. The increase of over 5,000 lb. under quinine sulphate as compared with last year's sales was due to larger demands from the Central Provinces, the Medical Depots, Madras and Bombay, the Yerrowda Prison and the Central Jails at Rangoon and Aligarh. The cost of manufacture has gone up owing to a rise in the price of purchased bark. The manufacturing cost of quinine sulphate works out to Rs. 9–1–11 a pound and it is sold at Rs. 9 to Rs. 12 a pound according to the quantity ordered. (**Finance.**) The profit and loss account for the year shows a profit of Rs. 78,231.

FISHERIES. (1913–14.)

[*G.O. No. 2337, Revenue, dated 13th August 1914.*]

General.

200. Sir Frederick Nicholson, K.C.I.E., continued to be Honorary Director of the Fisheries Department. The principal operations in hand during the year were (1) experimental curing and canning of fish and the production of fish-oil and guano at Tanur and Calicut, (2) the oyster farm at Pulicat, (3) the Sunkesula fish farm, (4) the stocking of certain tanks and 60 miles of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal with fry from Sunkesula

farm, (5) the preparation of important piscicultural projects including a fish farm at Tuticorin, carp and murrel farm at Nellore, Colair Lake hilsa hatchery and murrel farm, the acclimatization of tench in the plains, (6) the pearl and chank fishery including the discovery of an important new pearl oyster bed at Tondi in Palk Bay, (7) anti-malaria operations by breeding and distribution of larvicidal fish, (8) conservation of streams and development of trout in the Nilgiris.

Fishcuring.

201. The result of the experiments in producing fish-oil and guano have been highly satisfactory notwithstanding adverse conditions in regard to the catches obtained by the local fishermen. There are now 211 private oil and guano factories in Malabar and South Canara for the single factory in 1909, and the operations of the department have been largely responsible for this growth. The quantity of fish guano exported on the West Coast by sea alone rose from 1,872 tons in the previous year to 4,726 tons. Oil exports were 1,511 tons. The experimental canning factory has found a ready market for its products, experiments in pilchardizing fat sardines were continued and a successful method of curing prawns while retaining the flavour and making them a wholesome article of diet has been evolved. In connection with the canning factory a stall was opened in the Moore Market, Madras, in order to introduce its products more widely. A new curing factory at Beypore has been completed.

Chank and Oyster fisheries.

202. The chank fisheries on the East Coast were finally consolidated under Government, partly by leasing the Ramnad fisheries from the Raja of Ramnad, and partly by the assertion of immemorial sovereign privilege. The net profits for the year were considerably over Rs. 20,000. Sale to the public of oysters from Pulicat farm was successfully initiated. The State of Baroda sent a student to Pulicat to receive practical instruction with a view to introduce oyster culture on their coasts. Arrangements were also made with the Travancore State for sending two students to study pisciculture in the following year.

Pisciculture.

203. The piscicultural expert in addition to his other work made some valuable investigation in malarial tracts, visited a number of municipalities with a view to extending anti-mosquito operations, and during his tours stocked a number of small tanks and wells in Madras City and other parts of the Presidency with larvicides.

Finance.

204. The receipts of the department, apart altogether from the proceeds of the chank fisheries, amounted to Rs. 12,468. When the new canning and curing factory at Beypore comes finally into operation and there is a better and more regular supply of fish for curing, etc.—the department intends to take up deep-sea fishing—the West Coast station is expected not only to be self-supporting but as is right in demonstrational work to show large net profits. The total cost of the department was Rs. 95,251-5-8.

FORESTS.

(FASLI 1323—1ST JULY 1913 TO 30TH JUNE 1914.)

[*Annual Administration Report of the Forest Department of the Madras Presidency for the twelve months ending 30th June 1914; Statistics of British India, Part IV (b)—Finance and Revenue.*]

Area.

205. Nearly 292 square miles chiefly in Kollegal (Coimbatore district) and to a smaller extent in Ganjam, Bellary and North Coimbatore were constituted reserved forests during the year. Thirty-nine square miles of forest enclosures in the Javadis in North and South Vellore divisions, 9 square miles of casuarina plantations in South Arcot and Trichinopoly and 3 square miles in the districts of Godavari, Chittoor, Coimbatore and Kistna were disafforested in carrying out the policy recommended by the Forest Committee. There were also some changes in area due to adoption of Survey of India figures or recomputation. The net result of all these changes was an increase of 222 square miles to the total area of reserved forests which stood at 18,863 square miles at the close of the year. The area of reserved lands was reduced from 862 to 802 square miles. About 275 square miles were newly notified under section 4 of the Forest Act, chiefly

Chapter IV.
PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

in the Godavari Upper, South Salem and Trichinopoly-Tanjore divisions and 292 square miles were notified under section 16. Eleven square miles of reserved lands were excluded from that category either at settlement by rectification of area, cancellation of section 4, notifications or by transfer to the unreserved class. In the Parlakimedi maliahs four blocks aggregating 19 square miles were added to reserved lands.

Settlement.

206. Six hundred and thirty-five square miles previously notified under section 4 remained to be notified under section 16 at the end of the year. The settlement of 260 square miles of that area was practically completed however by the end of the year. The Deputy Collector appointed to revise the boundaries of some of the existing reserves in Madura continued his work and prepared revised notifications for nine reserves on the Palni hills.

Demarcation, survey and maps.

207. The total length of boundaries at the close of the year was 37,018 miles, of which 1,775 miles do not require artificial demarcation. Two hundred and twenty-one miles were newly demarcated during the year, making the total length of artificially marked boundaries 34,454 miles, and 18,148 miles of old boundary line were repaired against 19,314 miles in the previous year. The length of boundaries cleared by subordinates without extra cost rose from 13,233 to 14,922 miles. The average cost per mile of fresh demarcation fell from Rs. 35-12-1 to Rs. 31-8-3, but the cost of repairs rose from Rs. 2-7-5 to Rs. 6-4-11 per mile; the increased cost occurred in the northern and southern circles; the increase in the former is ascribed to the cost of broadening interior lines; for the increase in the latter no reasons are forthcoming. One hundred and seventy-seven square miles of reserves were surveyed topographically by the Survey of India and index maps for Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari Lower and Kistna divisions were published during the year. An index map showing limits of controlling and executive charges for the whole Presidency prepared by the Forest Map officer, Dehra Dun, is in the press. Reference maps for three divisions were published, those for three others were in the press, and the drawing of reference maps of six divisions and parts of one other was completed by the Forest Map officer, Ootacamund, during the year. An officer of the Survey Department was also engaged on the survey of the new estates on the Anamalai Hills.

Working-plans.

208. More attention than formerly was devoted to this branch of work. Preliminary working-plans for an area of 572 square miles in South Kurnool division were sanctioned during the year and plans for 3,477 square miles were either under preparation or revision. Working-plans for three ranges in the southern and western circles were prepared but returned by the Board for revision, while in South Canara an officer was posted towards the end of the year to prepare a working-plan for the extraction of overmature timber in the reserves at the foot of the ghats. The special working-plans officer appointed in accordance with the recommendation of the Inspector-General of Forests was at work on the sandalwood areas in North Arcot and Salem. The present forest policy involves the overhauling of many if not all the working-plans previously framed and it has been proposed to have a working-plans officer for each circle with a central working-plans officer to ensure control in the actual working of sanctioned plans.

Communications and buildings.

209. The expenditure both on communications and buildings fell, the respective amounts being Rs. 1,29,723 and Rs. 1,77,604 against Rs. 1,32,403 and Rs. 2,07,119 in the previous year. The fall was to some extent due to the necessary postponement of works pending decision as to a five years programme called for by the Board in connection with the recommendations of the Inspector-General of Forests for increased expenditure on this branch of forest work.

Protection.

Offences.

210. Forest offences again rose, the number being 31,777 against 29,892 in 1912–13; the increase occurred under all heads. Nearly 20 per cent. of the cases were taken to Court. The remainder excluding 6 per cent. undetected were compounded by the officers of the department: the amount of compounding fees was Rs. 2,14,180 against Rs. 1,94,940 in 1912–13 and the average fee per case rose from Rs. 9-5-2 to Rs. 10-1-4. The percentage of

200717 R

acquittals in cases taken to Court decreased from 10·3 to 7·5 per cent. Four reserves in North Salem were closed to grazing as a punishment for systematic offences on a large scale, and certain reserves in Tinnevelly had also to be closed on account of incendiarism. The highest proportion of offences comes from districts containing numbers of small scattered reserves which are kept mainly for fuel and grazing purposes or climatic reasons, and it is hoped the policy of relaxing control over such and entrusting grazing areas to panchayats may effect a real as well as an apparent decrease in offences and acts detrimental to the forests, while stricter preventive control will do the same for the more important forest areas.

Fire.

211. The total area over which special fire-protection was attempted was 6,384 square miles against 6,037 square miles in the previous year. Clearing of exterior and interior fire lines and patrol by fire watchers were the methods chiefly adopted; in Kurnool South in one of the ranges the forest officer was able to get seven miles of his fire lines cut free of cost by purchasers of the trees and undergrowth required to be cut. Seven hundred and thirty-nine square miles of the area attempted to be protected were burnt, the percentage of failure rising from 9·03 to 11·57 per cent. In some districts the exceptionally dry season made the fires very destructive and extinction difficult. The cost of protection per square mile successfully protected was Rs. 22-8-8. In addition to the areas under special protection, the ordinary staff attempted to protect 9,096 square miles against 9,326 square miles in 1912–13, of which 8,741 square miles were successfully protected.

Cattle

212. Three thousand two hundred and forty-two square miles out of the 19,665 square miles comprising reserved forests and reserved lands were closed to all animals throughout the year and 104 square miles for part of the year. Only 387 square miles of reserved forests and lands were open to goats against 683 square miles in the previous year, and except in Kistna, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Vellore North, North Salem and Madura and to a very limited extent in Chingleput and Chittoor, the forests and reserved lands were entirely closed to goats, and it is intended to extend the exclusion still further. The number of cattle impounded fell from 196,408 to 1,90,652, and the total number of animals admitted to graze on payment fell slightly from 3,891,000 to 3,875,000, chiefly owing to the stoppage of licenses for goats.

Natural causes.

213. Spike disease continued its attacks upon sandal in North Salem, Kollegal and North Coimbatore, and is reported to have spread to all sandal tree areas in the two latter divisions. The Nilambur teak plantations suffered severely from defoliators: a new moth trap is being tried, but its success in eradicating the pest is doubtful. The campaign against lantana was continued with indifferent success, and from experiments in North Malabar there appears to be little or nothing in the theory that lantana can be kept down by growing castor-oil plants with it. Deer and sambur as usual caused some damage in many places.

Sylviculture.

214. In the southern and western circles and in Godavari and Kurnool in the northern circle the long dry weather seriously affected growth; in Ganjam however the season was favourable and natural reproduction there was exceptionally good. In East Cuddapah where special measures are being taken to protect red sanders areas, the growth was good and the bamboo has been seeding over wide areas in South Canara, Malabar and Coimbatore. Three hundred and fifty-five acres were added to and 2,312 acres excluded from the area of regular plantations during the year, and the present policy is to give up all plantation work except for experimental purposes; the expenditure on cultural operations is being curtailed. Teak plantations were started in Kurnool to train the Chentsus to some form of manual labour, and it is intended to discontinue them as soon as their object is attained. No additions were made to the tanugya plantations which have proved a failure. Cultural operations were carried on over a nominal area of 9,000 acres at a cost of Rs. 20,237 against 21,000 acres at a cost of Rs. 26,708 in the previous year. Successful experimental cultivation was carried out in the following districts; sandal in Vizagapatam, Godavari Lower, Kistna and Cuddapah East; red sanders in Kistna,

Vellore North and South; Swietenia mahogany in Cuddapah East, Nellore, Vellore North, Salem South, Madura, Malabar North and South and parts of South Canara; Dalbergia sissoo in South Arcot and Vellore North; Acacia auriculiformis in Cuddapah West, Nellore, Vellore North and Salem; Hardwickia binata in Vellore North; Pinus longifolia in Vizagapatam; Swietenia macrophylla in Cuddapah East, Nellore, Vellore North, South Arcot and Malabar South and Cera rubber in Ganjam. The mahogany of both varieties grown at Nilambur is of good size but is said to give no heart wood.

Exploitation. Major produce.

215. Clear and regeneration fellings were carried on mostly in Godavari Lower, Kistna, Kurnool West, South Arcot, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly; thinnings were made in the Nilambur teak plantations and in parts of Godavari Lower and Kurnool East and West. Selection fellings in timber coupes or to eliminate dead and unsound trees, and improvements and coppice fellings were carried out in most districts; unregulated fellings on the permit system were made in some unreserves; in reserves the system was confined chiefly to the extraction of bamboos in Vizagapatam, Godavari Upper, Malabar North and South and Coimbatore North and South, of palmyra trees in Kurnool West, of small timber and fuel in the Rampa forests of Godavari Lower and in the Nilgiris and of timber for domestic requirements in two ranges of Madura. The right of gathering minor produce was generally leased out, but the manufacture of catechu in South Canara and collection of miscellaneous produce in parts of the Nilgiris, Coimbatore South, Kollegal, Coimbatore North, Godavari Lower, Nellore, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly were carried out by departmental agency. Fodder grass, leaves and gravel were usually removed on permit, and in Ganjam the enjoyment of fruit trees was in the majority of the reserves left free to the Khonds. In a number of the divisions ryots were allowed to cut and remove grass free; in Anantapur this concession was withdrawn as the villagers did not help to put out fires. Hay-making operations in East Cuddapah and Guntur were continued, with fair success in the former district; a fair quantity of hay was taken by the Military Department from reserves in Bellary and Vellore. The revenue from grazing and fodder grass was Rs. 6,81,893, nearly Rs. 10,000 less than the previous year's amount.

Minor produce.

Output.

216. There was a substantial increase in the output under all heads except minor produce. The amount of timber, fuel and bamboos extracted by Government agency decreased largely, partly owing to stocks being left over from the previous year, and partly to an intentional substitution of contract for departmental working wherever possible; the increase in the amount of timber, fuel, and bamboos especially, removed by purchasers direct was marked. The quantities taken by right-holders increased more than proportionately, while though more timber was given free there was a considerable reduction in the quantities of fuel and bamboos so removed. In all nearly $7\frac{3}{4}$ million cubic feet of timber, $22\frac{3}{4}$ million cubic feet of fuel and well over 41 million bamboos were removed during the year. The working of the timber and sandalwood transit rules was generally satisfactory. Large thefts of sandalwood were detected in South Canara.

Finance.

217. The estimated value of forest produce removed by right-holders was Rs. 59,978 against Rs. 41,517 in the previous year; that granted free was valued at Rs. 24,959. Though the forest output was greater than in 1912–13, the gross revenue obtained by the department amounting to Rs. 40,48,842 was less by Rs. 69,929. Owing, however, to decreased expenditure the surplus (over Rs. 12 lakhs) was larger and is the highest on record. Out of the gross revenue Rs. 16 lakhs were obtained from minor produce. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 32,15,487, which is less than that of the previous year by nearly Rs. 2 lakhs; the decrease was almost entirely under the head conservancy and works. All the circles managed to show a surplus, that of the Southern Circle being Rs. 6·44 lakhs; the Central Circle comes next with Rs. 4·73 lakhs, while the Northern and Western Circles had surpluses of Rs. ·45 and ·46 lakh, respectively. In a few districts where the market for timber is poor and the forests are protected for the sake of rainfall rather than revenue or are being regenerated after years of destruction, the expenditure exceeded revenue.

Administration.

218. During the year a beginning was made with the carrying out of the policy recommended by the Forest Committee and accepted in the main by Government; certain aspects such as the substitution of contract for departmental agency and reduction in cultural and plantation operations have already been referred to. The classification of the forests with a view to decision as to what reserves required scientific control, and which might be put in charge of panchayats was started in seven selected districts, and steps taken to ascertain where panchayats could be successfully constituted. At the commencement of the current year 50 panchayats with jurisdiction over 24,000 acres of reserves had been ordered to be started. Many small reserves and plantations are also proposed for disafforestation, and the staff released from these will be concentrated on the larger forests. The patrol system recommended by the Forest Committee has been gradually introduced in Vizagapatam, Godavari Lower, Kistna, Kurnool South, North Vellore, South Arcot, South Salem and Tinnevelly. A scheme for the protection of the Rampa forests in the Godavari district was sanctioned and the work in connection with the acquisition of two large blocks of forest in the Nilgiris, which were previously leased, was in progress during the year.

Forest College, Coimbatore.

219. The first batch of trained rangers passed out of the college during the year after completing the two years' course of training, three receiving Honours certificates, 17 the Higher Standard, and three the Lower Standard certificates. For 1913—15 course 33 students entered the college on 1st July 1913; out of these 4 (2 Government and 2 private) students withdrew from the college for various reasons leaving 29 in residence at the end of the year. The new buildings for the college are expected to be ready for occupation in the current year.

MINES. (1913.)

[*Statistics of British India, Part I, Industrial—Mines.*]

220. There was no new development in the mining industry during the year. Manganese was worked in Vizagapatam and Bellary districts, magnesite in Salem, mica in Nellore and Salem, gold in Anantapur, steatite and barytes in Kurnool, and corundum in Trichinopoly. Garnet and samarskite were taken out on a very small scale in Nellore. Manganese, mica, magnesite and gold were the only substances mined on a large scale. The output of manganese fell from 56,240 tons to 45,639 in the year under report. The average number of workers employed daily was 2,661. Nellore mica continued to be in strong demand from Europe and elsewhere and the industry is in a prosperous condition. The total reported output for the year was 464 tons, the average number of workers employed daily being 26,655. The production of magnesite was 14,086 tons. The total production of gold from three mines in Anantapur employing 1,783 workers was 11,019 oz. troy, a very large increase over the previous year's figure of 7,269 oz. Eighty-two tons of corundum, 545 tons of steatite and 294 tons of barytes were extracted. The health and condition of the employees was generally good except at Anantapur where fever of a severe type prevailed during certain months of the year, and cholera also broke out. In the criminal settlement at Kallichedu the members of which work on the mica mines, there was an epidemic of malaria; the site of the settlement does not appear to be altogether satisfactory. There were no prosecutions under the Mines Act during the year.

MANUFACTURES. (1913–14.)

[*Statistics of British India, Part I, Industrial—Factories including Industrial Labour, Cotton Mills, Jute Mills, etc.*]

General.

221. There was no special advance in manufacturing industry to record. Only three industries developed appreciably during the year, viz., rice-milling, cotton-ginning and groundnut-decorticating, and mostly on a

small scale. The first indeed shows signs of being overdone in one or two districts. During the year the Madras Glass Works had to be closed down owing to the inability of the company to raise fresh capital. Another large concern which had to stop work was the Indian Fibre Company, Limited (Madras), but the cause of its becoming defunct seems to have been bad management and lack of interest among the shareholders as much as anything else.

Indian Factories Act. (1913.)

222. During the year the number of factories registered rose from 268 in 1912 to 365. The additional factories registered comprised 1 carpentry, 12 coffee-curing, 1 cabinet-making, 47 cotton ginning and pressing, 3 kerosene-oil tinning and packing, 1 coir yarn baling press, 3 railway workshops, 28 rice mills, 1 oil mill and 1 saw mill. A large number of decorticators for groundnut have been established in cotton-ginning factories. The number of seasonal factories was 120. The total daily average number of operatives is returned as 78,764 or 13,573 more than in 1912. The number of women employed rose from 8,587 to 13,264 ; the increase is due partly to the fact that they are now employed in ginning factories at night time in work formerly done by men, and partly to the operation of the Act in factories for curing coffee wherein female labour is largely utilized. There was a general improvement in the sanitation of factories and the number of accidents fell from 466 to 398, of which 11 were fatal and 17 serious. The average wages paid to regular hands were for a blacksmith about As. 11, fitter As. 13, carpenter As. 12, bricklayer As. 9, mason As. 8–6, weaver As. 6, spinner As. 6–3, stationary engine, driver As. 15, fireman As. 8, messengers and coolies As. 5. There were six prosecutions under the Act in all of which convictions were obtained. Strikes of short duration occurred in five factories, chiefly to obtain higher wages.

Cotton and Jute mills.

223. There were 20 cotton mills in the Presidency including five in Pondicherry and one in Cochin with a total of 460,565 spindles and 4,025 looms. The daily average number of employees was 29,019, of which, so far as particulars have been furnished by the mills, 3,195 were women and 4,823 children. All the mills belonged to 18 joint-stock companies, the nominal share capital excluding one company which did not furnish information being Rs. 1,79,90,800 with a paid-up capital of Rs. 116·11 lakhs (for four companies no information is available). The number of jute mills remained as before, viz., 2 with 239 looms and 5,212 spindles, and employing 1,767 hands. The number of rice mills rose from 68 to 96 and of cotton-ginning, cleaning and pressing mills from 60 to 107. The number of tile-works was 21, the same as in the previous year.

Industries.

224. Reliable statistics for the smaller industrial concerns are not available, but as some criterion of the growth of small rice-milling plants, it may be mentioned that no fewer than 56 rice-hulling plants mostly in Tanjore district were erected for private persons by the Pumping and Boring Department during the year. Seven groundnut decorticating plants were also erected. There were 112 private concerns employing 50 or more hands but not coming under the operations of the Factory Act, as compared with 84 in the previous year. Ten cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing factories, and 9 cotton spinning and weaving establishments, not classed as mills and employing on the average 1,945 workers, are known to have been working. There were also at work during the year on a fairly large scale 8 coffee-curing and cleaning works, 6 rice mills, 14 oil mills (in Travancore and Cochin), 8 tile and brick factories, 9 rope making and fibre concerns and 14 tanneries besides miscellaneous establishments such as railway workshops, timber mills, rubber works, tobacco factories and fishcuring yards, employing in all an average of 19,402 workers daily. Considering the large amount of timber extracted from the forests in the Presidency, the paucity of sawing and timber-working mills is remarkable. Apart from one or two concerns in Madras which deal partly with imported timber, there are only four timber mills on at all a large scale, two of which are situated in Cochin ; two tile and brick manufacturing works in Travancore also carry on sawing and carpentry. Fishcuring and fish-oil extraction works on the West Coast have, largely

owing to the encouragement and example given by the Fisheries Department developed greatly, but as many of the concerns are very small, accurate figures are not available. Extraction on a large scale of oil from the various oil-seeds and nuts which bulk so largely in the country's production is still in its infancy though every village almost has its primitive oil press, and the raw material is exported ; valuable cattle feed and manure is thus lost to the country or has to be imported. Similarly, although small sugar-cane presses and boiling plants for the manufacture of jaggery are numerous in most districts, the number of large scale sugar factories is only five : they are mostly combined with arrack distilleries ; development of the production of refined sugar is hampered by the competition of low priced Java sugar and the difficulty of getting regular and ample supplies of cane from the ryots. The Agricultural Department has however had considerable success during the year in introducing improved presses and boiling plants, and more productive varieties of cane, which should help the expansion of the sugar industry.

SEA-BORNE TRADE. (1913–14.)

[*Review of the Sea-borne Trade of the Madras Presidency for the year 1913–14 ; Annual Volume of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Madras Presidency ; Statistics of British India, Part II, Commercial ; Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries ; Annual Statement of the Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India ; Review of the Trade of India for 1913–14.*]

General summary.

225. The total value of the sea-borne trade, foreign and coasting, inclusive of Government transactions, of the Presidency during the year ending 31st March 1914 was Rs. 5,816 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 316 lakhs or 5·74 per cent. over the figure for the previous year, which itself showed an increase of Rs. 331 lakhs over the figure of 1911–12. There was a fall of Rs. 182 lakhs in the value of the coasting trade, but the foreign trade rose by Rs. 498 lakhs from Rs. 3,890 to Rs. 4,388 lakhs. The increase was much greater in imports than in exports. Imports including Government stores and treasure rose from Rs. 1,358 lakhs to Rs. 1,697 lakhs, or by 25 per cent., while the value of exports rose from Rs. 2,532 to Rs. 2,690 lakhs. In the previous three years the rise in exports was greater than that in imports. Increased imports of cotton goods and yarn, metals, railway material, machinery, hardware, motor vehicles and spices mainly contributed to the large increase in foreign imports ; imports of gold and silver further declined by Rs. 3·31 lakhs or 15 per cent., while the export of gold and silver largely increased, the export of silver being more than double that of 1912–13. Of Indian produce exported, seeds, rice, rubber and raw jute exhibited the greatest rises in quantity and value, while there was a decrease in shipments of raw cotton, raw skins, tanned hides and sugar. Prices of imported goods ruled higher especially in the case of cotton piece-goods and betel-nuts, while sugar, iron and steel receded from the high levels of the previous year. Under exports the most marked advances in prices occurred in copra, rice, raw cotton, oil-seeds, cocoanut-oil and tanned hides and skins, while sugar, cotton fabrics and raw skins declined ; the cotton piece-goods exported are very largely coloured goods, and though grey and white imported cottons rose, imported coloured goods fell in price. In the foreign trade the balance of exports over imports (Rs. 992 lakhs) was less than the average of the previous four years by

Customs.

Rs. 48 lakhs. The net customs revenue was Rs. 83·67 lakhs to which point it has risen from an average of Rs. 59·26 lakhs for the five years ending 1910–11. Export duties rose from Rs. 7 lakhs in 1912–13 to Rs. 9 lakhs, chiefly owing to large shipments of rice to Ceylon and Mauritius.

Imports.

226. The following table shows the comparative importance and amounts of the principal articles imported into the Presidency and is followed by notes on some of the chief features of the import trade :—

Principal articles.	Average for five years ending 1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Percentage of total imports in 1913-14.	Increase or decrease in 1913-14.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.
Cotton manufactures	2,61,96,541	2,98,03,710	3,29,84,259	4,68,58,898	28·65	+ 1,38,74,639
Metals and ores	1,05,71,978	1,27,85,129	1,28,22,237	1,93,26,701	11·82	+ 65,04,464
Cotton twist and yarn	97,60,964	1,04,49,202	1,11,58,721	1,22,49,144	7·49	+ 10,90,423
Railway plant and rolling-stock ...	74,54,044	53,14,466	64,73,523	1,20,26,742	7·35	+ 55,53,219
Machinery and mill-work	44,28,119	49,32,705	58,06,473	71,90,498	4·46	+ 13,93,025
Sugar	22,45,343	38,18,493	67,81,036	63,30,567	3·87	– 4,50,469
Spices	33,47,287	34,17,707	47,66,429	53,96,135	3·21	+ 6,29,706
Oils	49,51,377	57,02,162	40,16,606	43,29,865	2·65	+ 3,13,259
Hardware	27,73,169	29,52,001	34,43,513	42,04,733	2·57	+ 7,61,220
Apparel (excluding haberdashery and boots and shoes)	32,41,072	36,09,683	39,18,441	40,73,303	2·49	+ 1,54,862
Provisions and oilman's stores ...	16,94,169	20,25,516	25,02,500	27,68,031	1·69	+ 2,65,531
Articles imported by post	10,48,974	15,03,712	13,75,052	25,76,819	1·58	+ 12,01,767
Paper and pasteboard ...	14,53,929	17,47,193	22,50,343	24,29,817	1·49	+ 1,79,474
Motor-cars and motor-cycles ...	4,16,273	10,46,031	16,67,058	23,39,830	1·43	+ 6,72,772
Liquors (including methylated and perfumed spirits).	21,52,558	18,68,435	19,82,079	21,64,203	1·32	+ 1,82,124
Glass and glassware	13,39,391	18,64,675	17,37,098	20,62,774	1·26	+ 3,25,676
Instruments, apparatus, etc. ...	13,12,489	14,43,532	14,51,294	17,11,789	1·05	+ 2,60,495
Dyeing and tanning substances ..	10,97,904	14,47,358	16,56,450	15,36,848	·94	– 1,19,602
Jute, raw and manufactures ...	6,76,778	8,94,240	10,91,134	11,37,048	·70	+ 45,914
Drugs and medicines	9,33,523	12,98,882	11,03,524	11,30,977	·69	+ 27,453
Building and engineering materials.	6,25,321	7,28,825	15,83,200	11,23,518	·69	– 4,59,682
Matches	9,47,883	11,02,372	12,18,674	11,15,627	·68	– 1,03,047
Soap	4,46,268	8,04,274	8,69,819	11,01,039	·68	+ 2,31,220
Haberdashery and millinery	6,42,484	9,36,831	9,42,753	10,88,011	·67	+ 1,45,258
Chemicals and chemical preparations.	7,84,297	8,58,768	9,74,082	10,68,182	·65	+ 94,100
Arms and ammunition	11,82,820	11,65,149	11,19,734	10,13,108	·62	– 1,06,626
Stationery (excluding paper) ...	5,23,605	6,76,352	7,30,283	9,80,948	·60	+ 2,50,665
Wool, raw and manufactures ...	5,34,913	6,85,194	7,41,208	8,60,323	·52	+ 1,19,115
Paints and painters' materials ...	4,25,996	5,95,905	6,52,427	6,99,158	·43	+ 46,731
Manures	63,075	3,11,141	4,69,950	6,52,039	·40	+ 1,82,089
Silk, raw and manufactures	87,406	3,44,744	7,97,405	6,51,617	·40	– 1,46,388
Wood and timber	7,73,768	8,92,151	8,46,073	6,19,880	·38	– 2,26,193
Cycles	3,55,004	6,56,875	6,49,603	5,97,356	·37	– 52,247
Coal, coke and patent fuel	4,33,175	1,82,579	4,50,253	5,53,441	·34	+ 1,03,188
Tobacco (unmanufactured and manufactured).	6,66,280	4,19,896	3,77,269	5,24,659	·32	+ 1,47,390
Hides and skins, raw	4,98,925	6,09,516	6,23,012	5,08,960	·31	– 1,14,052
Animals, living	5,84,510	4,15,089	3,45,678	4,52,069	·28	+ 1,06,391
Books and printed matter	3,56,270	4,80,441	3,73,421	4,35,484	·27	+ 62,063
Leather	3,26,307	3,81,871	4,43,802	4,31,458	·26	– 12,344
Toys and requisites for games ...	3,03,040	3,42,093	3,36,948	3,71,014	·23	+ 34,066
Earthenware and porcelain	2,61,597	4,59,747	3,20,221	3,65,803	·22	+ 45,582
Tea chests (entire or in sections) ...	2,46,348	3,46,322	3,62,363	3,40,151	·21	– 22,212
Fruits and vegetables...	2,25,514	3,84,200	3,69,429	3,37,807	·21	– 31,622
Jewellery and plate of gold and silver.	2,45,353	4,75,219	3,72,799	3,11,808	·19	– 60,991
Furniture and cabinetware	1,70,133	2,45,067	2,72,841	3,06,893	·19	+ 34,052
Printing and lithographing materials.	1,85,855	1,85,274	2,27,662	3,04,466	·19	+ 76,804
Gums and resins	1,78,955	3,19,170	2,72,736	2,86,314	·18	+ 13,578
Candles	2,61,962	2,73,967	2,83,413	2,84,208	·17	+ 795
Boots and shoes	1,22,414	1,78,607	2,10,655	2,73,893	·17	+ 63,238
Cotton, raw	10,272	5,82,469	5,62,889	2,18,018	·13	– 3,44,871
Other articles	23,65,298	29,57,117	35,98,414	38,15,914	2·33	+ 2,17,500
Total, Merchandise ...	10,19,33,930	11,69,22,117	13,03,86,786	16,35,46,288	100·00	+ 3,31,59,502
Treasure—						
Gold	64,79,868	24,28,890	4,65,756	3,90,784	...	– 74,972
Silver	23,20,468	18,02,331	16,87,375	14,31,172	...	– 2,56,203
Total, Treasure ...	88,00,336	42,31,221	21,53,131	18,21,956	...	– 3,31,175
Grand total, Imports ...	11,07,34,266	12,11,53,338	13,25,39,917	16,53,68,244	...	+ 3,28,28,327

227. Imports of malt liquors increased in quantity by 14 per cent. owing to a fall in the cost of production but were below the average for the past five years. Imports of brandy and whisky also increased by 16 and 10 per cent. respectively, while among wines there figures a curious increase of so-called port-wine from Germany, a demand for which has arisen among the cooly population of the southern districts. Betel-nuts which formed the bulk of the spice imports, with a value of Rs. 52·5 lakhs against Rs. 45·83 lakhs in the previous year, were obtained almost entirely from Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. Imports of pepper fell from 371,748 lb. to 216,722 lb., the decline being mainly due to increased production in this country. As shown in the table the value of imports of sugar fell by Rs. 4 lakhs as compared with those of the previous year, but the quantity rose by 8 per cent. The quantity of refined sugar imported

Food and liquors.

fell by 8 per cent. probably as the result of over-stocking due to speculative imports in 1912–13. Imports of unrefined sugar which were inconsiderable in 1912–13 rose again to the normal quantity as the supply of local jaggery was short. Imports of molasses (166,740 cwt.), of which almost the whole came from Java, increased 50 per cent., chiefly for the manufacture of spirits. Tobacco imports increased by 26 per cent. in quantity and 38 per cent. in value, increase in the quantity of cigarettes being chiefly responsible. Holland, Belgium and Germany continued to supply most of the manufactured tobacco.

Oils.

228. No kerosine-oil was imported from the Straits Settlements in 1912–13, but in the year under review 2,338,098 gallons valued at Rs. 9·31 lakhs were imported, while that taken from other countries including Burma (coastwise) considerably declined. No Russian or Dutch Borneo oil was imported at all. Imports of liquid fuel nearly doubled as was to be expected with an increased number of power installations being worked in the Presidency ; imports of lubricating oils also increased. No foreign petrol was imported, the whole supply coming from Burma. Though cotton twist, yarn and piece-goods imports rose greatly, the import of raw cotton, principally from America for use in the Madras mills, declined from 13,925 cwt. to 4,253 cwt. on account of the dearness of the American product. A decrease in the imports of raw silk from China is attributed to unusually heavy imports in the previous year. Teakwood imports from Siam shrank in a marked fashion from Rs. 2·51 lakhs to Rs. ·05 lakh ; imports of jarrah wood from western Australia rose somewhat. The trade in mineral manures continued to exhibit its previous steady expansion ; from 1909 to 1913 imports rose from Rs. 0·53 lakh in value to Rs. 4·61 lakhs and in 1913–14 to Rs. 6·19 lakhs. Sulphate of potash, basic slag, sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of lime were the chief items of import ; Rs. 3·26 lakhs of the total came from Germany.

Cotton and silk.

Timber.

Manures.

Motor vehicles. Hardware.

229. Motor vehicles and accessories showed further expansion from Rs. 16·67 lakhs to Rs. 23·40 lakhs. Imports of cycles and accessories went down. Imports of clocks and watches and cutlery increased considerably and agricultural implements also show some increase. Enamelled hard ware fell away ; Rs. 27·69 lakhs worth of hardware came from the United Kingdom, Rs. 6·6 lakhs from Germany and Rs. 8 lakhs from other countries. The imports of dyeing and tanning substances show a slight falling off which was due to smaller arrivals of alizarine dyes in consequence of heavy imports the previous year. Belgium and Germany were almost the sole source of supply. Of the increase of Rs. 3·26 lakhs in the trade in glass and glassware, increased imports of glass bangles, beads and false pearls from Germany and Austria-Hungary accounted for no less than Rs. 2·30 lakhs. The increase in imports of machinery and belting pertains to all kinds except textile machinery, the imports of which fell from Rs. 16·59 to Rs. 9·70 lakhs. An increase from Rs. 8·7 to Rs. 12·88 lakhs under the head of prime-movers was due to larger receipts of oil engines, while renewals and repairs at the Kolar gold fields largely accounted for substantial rises in the value of electrical and mining machinery imported (Rs. 4·33 to Rs. 7·04 lakhs and Rs. 3·67 to Rs. 6·08 lakhs respectively). Of the total imports of machinery and mill work, worth Rs. 72 lakhs, the United Kingdom supplied Rs. 64 lakhs against Rs. 52 lakhs in the previous year. The combined imports of iron and steel showed an expansion of 78 per cent. in quantity and 60 per cent. in value. The importation of iron bars by sea began to decline in 1911–12 when bars manufactured in Pondicherry were imported by land, and the decline continued ; imports of steel bars practically quadrupled, the value rising from Rs. 7·19 to Rs. 27·40 lakhs. There was a very large increase of Rs. 18·56 lakhs under pipes and tubes, owing to heavy imports for the extension and repairs of Madras water-works and for the construction of new works at Ernakulam. Of the total imports of iron and steel, the shares of the United Kingdom and Belgium were 45 and 40 per cent. There were proportionately large increases in nearly all other metals. The rise of 86 per cent. in imports of railway plant and rolling-stock is probably due to the increased development of feeder lines and the construction of the new route to Ceylon.

Dyeing and tanning substances.

Glass and glassware.

Machinery.

Metals.

Railway materials.

Owing to the scarcity and high price of local timber, the imports of wooden sleepers from Australia rose by Rs. 5·03 lakhs. Rs. 94·15 lakhs out of a total of Rs. 120·27 lakhs for railway stock came from the United Kingdom.

Cotton goods.

230. The total value of the imports of cotton goods, representing 29 per cent. of the total foreign imports, advanced by 34 per cent. Fair profits enjoyed both by bazaar dealers and importers tempted them to buy "forward" with accumulation of heavy stocks as a result. The declared value of most cotton goods including yarn and twist was higher than in the previous year. The quantity of yarn imported was 12,071,531 lb. and the value Rs. 122·49 lakhs. 222,179,536 yards of piece-goods valued at Rs. 462·06 lakhs were imported against 165,054,116 yards in 1912-13. The greatest rise was in grey piece-goods, 49 per cent. in quantity and 61 per cent. in value. 99·5 per cent. of cotton goods came from the United Kingdom.

Exports.

231. The following table gives the value and comparative importance of the principal articles of Indian produce and manufacture exported from the Presidency together with the exports of treasure :—

Principal articles.	Average of five years ending 1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Percentage of total exports in 1913-14.	Increase or decrease in 1913-14.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.
Seeds	2,42,94,800	4,06,50,070	4,69,29,899	5,32,89,586	20·73	+ 63,59,687
Leather	3,26,16,734	3,75,21,973	3,75,99,273	3,47,20,581	13·50	− 28,78,692
Cotton, raw	3,05,26,733	3,90,22,462	4,07,52,691	3,08,96,193	12·02	− 98,56,498
Grain and pulse	2,96,91,911	1,75,36,325	1,78,66,159	2,45,91,088	9·57	+ 67,24,929
Coffee	1,17,14,099	1,30,75,004	1,53,88,298	1,52,40,742	5·93	− 1,47,556
Tea	1,04,77,266	1,23,57,665	1,36,00,751	1,46,16,349	5·69	+ 10,15,598
Cotton manufactures	91,20,965	87,06,319	1,08,91,742	1,06,99,623	4·16	− 1,92,119
Coir (unmanufactured and manufactured).	63,32,626	80,80,208	82,43,441	89,72,748	3·49	+ 7,29,307
Jute, raw and manufactures ..	14,12,785	7,53,258	12,15,989	77,77,057	3·02	+ 65,61,068
Spices	42,71,091	60,77,282	57,00,041	63,18,765	2·46	+ 6,18,724
Rubber, raw and manufactures ...	2,07,365	23,38,117	41,40,978	63,07,285	2·45	+ 21,66,307
Oil-cakes	46,45,168	51,79,083	58,71,348	55,14,461	2·15	− 3,56,887
Oils	35,10,019	51,53,570	32,65,224	43,52,855	1·69	+ 10,87,631
Articles exported by post ...	15,54,513	26,84,346	32,29,634	38,35,324	1·49	+ 6,05,690
Fruits and vegetables	17,15,728	26,38,022	26,51,459	31,89,046	1·24	+ 5,37,587
Cotton twist and yarn	19,55,601	26,26,956	33,83,040	31,04,081	1·21	− 2,78,959
Animals, living	16,54,904	23,32,118	27,62,867	30,82,034	1·20	+ 3,19,167
Hides and skins, raw	61,31,329	31,82,100	49,75,285	27,10,093	1·06	− 22,65,192
Fish (excluding canned fish) ...	18,80,703	25,58,104	23,59,180	24,42,249	·95	+ 83,069
Wood and timber	14,41,144	18,67,622	20,98,749	23,34,505	·91	+ 2,35,756
Manures	11,47,496	14,71,826	18,24,374	14,83,895	·58	− 3,40,779
Fibre for brushes and brooms ...	11,76,608	14,29,212	14,04,639	13,36,463	·52	− 68,176
Dyeing and tanning substances ...	17,57,418	12,44,684	12,99,938	12,72,757	·49	− 27,181
Tobacco (manufactured and unmanufactured).	7,38,495	7,90,194	9,49,364	10,35,226	·43	+ 85,862
Hemp, raw and manufactures ...	6,54,646	6,91,223	7,08,998	9,44,003	·36	+ 2,35,005
Sugar	9,16,868	10,87,186	20,26,613	8,89,750	·35	− 11,36,863
Provisions and oilman's stores ...	6,02,268	6,94,078	8,55,555	8,73,339	·34	+ 17,784
Mica	5,62,139	6,04,066	6,47,693	8,46,025	·33	+ 1,98,332
Drugs and medicines	7,15,246	8,31,171	8,90,418	7,60,152	·29	− 1,30,266
Wool, raw and manufactures ...	4,62,249	4,03,826	4,17,327	3,76,799	·15	− 40,528
Horn and hornmeal...	2,78,041	2,79,973	4,28,115	3,47,806	·13	− 80,309
Silk, raw and manufactures ...	3,10,249	3,37,213	2,74,537	3,36,717	·13	+ 62,180
Building and engineering materials.	1,42,311	1,76,734	2,76,645	3,19,969	·12	+ 43,324
Metals and ores	9,99,095	4,70,373	4,33,726	2,84,880	·11	− 1,48,846
Fodder, bran and pollard	2,02,901	4,29,301	4,68,127	2,35,395	·09	− 2,32,732
Other articles	20,24,901	16,25,017	17,22,182	16,93,472	·66	− 28,710
Total, Merchandise ...	18,88,46,415	22,69,03,711	24,74,94,299	25,70,31,313	100·00	+ 95,37,014
Treasure—						
Gold	1,83,908	10,30,665	5,075	15,06,379	...	+ 15,01,304
Silver	47,24,637	32,51,355	36,37,485	82,38,345	...	+ 46,00,860
Total ..	49,08,545	42,82,020	36,42,560	97,44,724	...	+ 61,02,164
Grand total, Exports ...	19,37,54,960	23,11,85,731	25,11,36,859	26,67,76,037	...	+ 1,56,39,178

Foodstuffs.

232. Exports of paddy (unhusked rice) fell considerably as merchants in the north of the Presidency who formerly exported cheap black paddy found it more profitable to ship milled rice ; husked rice however was exported in greatly increased quantities, so that the total rice export rose from 2·62 million cwt. to 3·30 million cwt. Owing to damage to crops by the floods in Bengal, and consequent high rates prevailing there, exports

of rice from this Presidency to Ceylon and Mauritius increased by 47 and 80 per cent. respectively. Exports of spices expanded from 23·06 million pounds to 27·44 million. Sugar exports were confined chiefly to unrefined sugar, and fell considerably especially in value; the average price of jaggery declined from Rs. 7–2–0 to Rs. 5–11–0 per hundredweight. Tea exports increased by 1½ million pounds, while those of coffee diminished. Nearly all the tobacco exports went to the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States.

Hides and skins.

233. Raw hides showed a decline of 5 per cent., although shipments were on a larger scale than in any year previous to 1912–13; exports of sheep and goat-skins were the smallest on record, the decrease being partly due to increased shipment from the port of Bombay, and partly to the small demand and low prices offered for Madras skins because of the inferior qualities shipped during the boom of the previous year. Though the value of oils exported rose by 33 per cent., it was still considerably behind that of 1911–12. Lemongrass-oil from South Malabar was again in much demand in foreign markets, France alone taking Rs. 5·65 lakhs out of Rs. 10·09 lakhs worth. Exports of cocoanut-oil representing 51 per cent of all oils rose but were below the average for the previous five years; the United States took more than any other country. Groundnut-oil shipments increased from 218,119 gallons to 279,895 gallons, but the bulk of the groundnut export trade is still in the kernel itself. Oil-seeds, including copra and groundnut, represented 21 per cent. of the total exports of Indian produce, and rose by 2 per cent.; castor-seed fell badly, the crop being small and of poor quality; cotton seeds also declined, but exports of copra and groundnuts increased in value by Rs. 79 lakhs. Copra from Malabar commands a higher price in Europe than that from any other source. The increased demand for groundnut, the trade in which represented 76 per cent. of the total exports of oil-seeds, was due chiefly to the discovery of a new process for deodorizing the oil; the oil which was formerly considered suitable only for soap-making is now an important article of food in southern Europe. France took 90 per cent. of the shipments; shipments to Germany were four times greater than in 1912–13 and those to Italy twice as large. The decline in the exports of raw cotton is remarkable considering that the area under cultivation increased by 7·4 per cent. Exports of raw jute showed a noticeable development from 3,485 tons valued at Rs. 9·89 lakhs to 22,003 tons valued at Rs. 77·70 lakhs. The increase in the value of timber exported was due to larger exports of sandalwood valued at Rs. 16·83 lakhs, of which Germany alone took half. Exports of rubber expanded by 79 per cent. in quantity and 50 per cent. in value; the acreage under rubber has risen from 7,438 in 1911–12 to 12,026 in 1913–14; the quality of the rubber has improved also, and compares favourably with that from Ceylon and the Malay States.

(Margin notes: Oils. Oil-seeds. Fibres. Timber. Rubber.)

Manufactured articles. Hides and skins.

234. The total exports of tanned hides and skins decreased, but the fall was in hides only, and due to high prices for the raw article in India while comparatively low prices were offered in London. Tanned goat-skins rose 24 per cent. in quantity and value, and a change in the American tariff exempting tanned articles from duty, stimulated exports to United States. Exports of cotton twist and yarn fell from nearly 6 million pounds to 5½ million; this was due to smaller shipments to China, where the competition of Shanghai and Japanese mills made itself felt. Exports of cotton piece-goods increased by well over a million yards, there being a great increase in the exports of coloured goods to the Straits Settlements and Malay States, but shipments to Ceylon fell considerably. The trade in handkerchiefs made on hand looms in the north of the Presidency further declined from Rs. 10·81 to Rs. 7·83 lakhs; the reason apparently being that the colours used are inferior to those in English-made goods, which are also cheaper.

(Margin note: Cotton.)

Re-exports.

235. The value of re-exports of foreign merchandise was Rs. 20·61 lakhs, of which 39 per cent. were cotton piece-goods.

Distribution of trade.

236. 62·74 per cent. of the total import and export trade was with the other parts of the British Empire against 59·76 in 1912–13; of this 42·53 per cent. was with the United Kingdom, 12·92 per cent. with Ceylon and

4·41 with the Straits Settlements. Imports from the United Kingdom increased from Rs. 843 lakhs to Rs. 1,114 lakhs, and exports to, rose from Rs. 665 lakhs to Rs. 683 lakhs. In the trade with Ceylon the exports to, exceeded the imports from the island enormously, being Rs. 482 lakhs exports and Rs. 64 lakhs imports. Trade with the Continent of Europe amounted to 28·12 per cent. of the total, 11·28 per cent. being with France, 8·03 per cent. with Germany and 4·27 with Belgium. In the case of these countries the exports from here greatly exceed the imports. 6·04 of the foreign trade of the Presidency is with Asiatic countries other than the British possessions, 2·82 with the United States of America and ·28 only with Africa. Next to the European countries mentioned above, comes Japan with 3·63 per cent. against 4·82 in 1912–13. The decrease is due to a fall in the exports to Japan, chiefly in raw cotton and tanned sheep skins; as in the case of most countries except the United Kingdom, the exports to Japan are vastly greater than the imports, which however are growing.

Treasure. 237. Imports of gold fell from Rs. 4·66 lakhs to Rs. 3·91 lakhs while exports of the same metal, mainly in the shape of sovereigns to Ceylon for financing the export trade to that place, rose from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 15·06 lakhs. The bar gold imported by sea only amounted to 56 oz. Most of the gold from Europe and Egypt for the Madras Presidency is brought by rail from Bombay. Silver imports decreased from Rs. 16·87 lakhs to Rs. 14·31 lakhs, and exports rose from Rs. 36·38 lakhs to Rs. 82·38 lakhs. The quantity of bar silver imported was 706,919 oz. valued at Rs. 14·05 lakhs, of which Rs. 12·12 lakhs came from the United Kingdom and Rs. 1·94 lakhs from Ceylon. Exports of silver consisted mainly of Government of India rupees shipped to Ceylon.

Shipping (Foreign trade). 238. One thousand five hundred and ninety-two vessels with a tonnage of 2,096,936 entered Madras ports during the year and 1,695 vessels with a total tonnage of 2,270,118 cleared. The apparent discrepancy between the figures of entries and clearances is due to the fact that vessels calling at Madras *en route* for Calcutta are treated as foreign entries and coasting clearances and *vice versa*. The average tonnage of British vessels entering and clearing was 2,147 tons per vessel, whilst that of foreign vessels was 3,068 tons. British vessels accounted for 78 per cent. of the total tonnage registered against 79 in the previous year and the share of foreign vessels rose from 18 to 20 per cent. The number of "native craft" engaged in foreign trade rose by 74 to 1,007, but their total tonnage declined.

Coasting trade. 239. The aggregate coasting trade declined from Rs. 1,610 lakhs to Rs. 1,428 lakhs; 84 per cent. of the trade was with British ports in other presidencies. Imports and exports of both country produce and foreign merchandise fell. Trade with Burma increased from Rs. 377·67 lakhs to Rs. 455·72 lakhs but that with Bombay and Bengal fell from Rs. 471·79 lakhs to Rs. 426·90 lakhs and from Rs. 441·78 lakhs to Rs. 222·39 lakhs respectively. A decrease of 57 per cent. in imports from Bengal was due chiefly to reduced receipts of grain and pulses and coal; exports to Bengal fell by Rs. 64 lakhs, shipments of groundnuts, pepper, cocoanut-oil and turmeric being much reduced. Imports from Bombay fell only slightly, but exports to there, with the exception of cocoanut-oil, decreased all round; the export of raw cotton to that Presidency decreased by Rs. 28·34 lakhs, while imports of the same rose by nearly Rs. 11 lakhs. The increase in trade with Burma was due to a rise in imports, especially of grain and pulses which rose by Rs. 119 lakhs; kerosine-oil and teakwood imports however declined. Exports to Burma decreased by Rs. 22·66 lakhs, the fall showing itself chiefly in shipments of groundnut-oil, cotton piece-goods, gingelly seeds and cotton twist. Under non-British ports the trade with Kathiawar and Goa increased by Rs. 2·80 lakhs and Rs. 2·07 lakhs and that with Pondicherry and Travancore decreased by Rs. 1·16 lakhs and Rs. 0·85 lakh respectively. **Shipping.** The number of vessels plying in the coastal trade again fell from 32,842 to 31,423 and tonnage also from 15,681,327 to 14,155,974 tons. The number of entries and clearances also declined. Of the total number of vessels engaging in the coasting trade, 5,121 were British, 281 British Indian, 465 foreign and 25,565 "native craft" of which 866 were foreign.

Chapter IV. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Ports.

240. The following table shows the total trade both coasting and foreign (excluding Government transactions) and comparative importance of the most important ports in the Madras Presidency compared with the previous year :—

—	1912-13.	1913-14.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of trade of the whole Presidency for 1913-14.
	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS RS.	
Madras	2,133·61	2,349·89	+ 216·28	40·87
Tuticorin	900·38	988·81	+ 88·43	17·19
Cochin	637·18	700·95	+ 63·77	12·19
Cocanada	322·17	277·97	− 44·20	4·83
Calicut	249·28	269·79	+ 20·51	4·70
Negapatam	206·69	216·47	+ 9·78	3·76
Mangalore	197·04	208·57	+ 11·53	3·63
Cuddalore	224·57	160·33	− 64·24	2·80
Tellicherry	146·92	130·62	− 16·30	2·27
Bimlipatam	26·60	75·48	+ 48·88	1·21
Vizagapatam	30·93	48·79	+ 17·86	·85
Porto Novo	49·77	47·57	− 2·20	·83
Badagara	61·50	44·07	− 17·43	·77
Cannanore	61·11	43·10	− 18·01	·75
Kulasekharapatnam	18·12	18·23	+ 0·11	·31
Ponnani	19·32	14·86	− 4·46	·26
Pamban	27·04	12·26	− 14·78	·21
Gopalpur	5·92	10·77	+ 4·85	·19
Calingapatam	1·93	10·63	+ 8·70	·18
Masulipatam	12·83	7·80	− 5·03	·13

PUBLIC WORKS—GENERAL. (1913-14.)

[*Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Madras Presidency, for the year 1913-14.*]

Administrative changes.

241. Some redistribution of territorial charges was effected, and the VII Circle of Superintendence which was created temporarily in 1911 was made permanent, an additional Superintending Engineer being added to the cadre of the Engineer establishment. The Upper Subordinate establishment was completely reorganized, its permanent strength being raised from 195 to 315 ; the increase of 120 men was distributed over the several grades. The Sub-Engineer class was divided into six grades instead of three with pay from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500, and the provision laid down that sub-divisions must be held either by an Assistant or a Sub-Engineer. The drawing offices in the department were also reorganized ; the main features of the reorganization are (1) the placing of Assistant Engineers or Sub-Engineers in charge of the drawing offices of Superintending Engineers, the Sanitary Engineer and the two Chief Engineers, (2) the employment of Upper and Lower Subordinates in place of draftsmen in all drawing offices and (3) the absorption of a certain proportion of the temporary drawing establishment into the permanent Upper and Lower Subordinate establishments. The increasing work falling upon the Sanitary Engineer's branch has necessitated an increased establishment and the employment of a second Deputy Sanitary Engineer and two Assistant Sanitary Engineers for a period of two years has been sanctioned. The organization of the Public Works Workshops in Madras was also placed on a more satisfactory footing. The Boiler Inspectors and the Electric Inspector to Government were placed directly under the control of the Chief Engineer to Government, and the department has the work in connection with their special branches added to its already multifarious duties.

Chief Engineer's office. Technical section.

242. Eighty-one estimates of the aggregate value of Rs. 207·96 lakhs were scrutinized in the Technical section during the year ; 17 amounting to Rs. 51·64 lakhs were for water-supply schemes, 4 totalling Rs. 116·69 lakhs were for drainage and 48 for roads and bridges costing Rs. 33·36

lakhs. The most important were an estimate of Rs. 102·66 lakhs for Madras city drainage, water-supply for Tuticorin costing Rs. 15·62 lakhs and a drainage scheme for Trichinopoly estimated to cost Rs. 10·50 lakhs. In the Consulting Architect's section the total number of estimates and designs scrutinized was 131 with an aggregate value of Rs. 46·79 lakhs; 7 were for buildings costing over a lakh. In addition plans and drawings were prepared for some twenty important buildings and also for a number of minor works. The Electrical Department amongst other works investigated a hydro-electric scheme for the supply of water and electricity to Coimbatore, the source being a river 21 miles from the town, and also the possibilities of the Pykara falls for generating electricity for the supply of Ootacamund and the neighbourhood; 124 estimates amounting to Rs. 1·15 lakhs were scrutinized.

Consulting Architect.

Electrical Department.

CIVIL AND MILITARY WORKS. (1913–14.)

Works in progress.

243. The aggregate estimated cost of Public works (major works) under execution by officers of the Public Works Department during the year was Rs. 213·09 lakhs distributed as follows: buildings Rs. 135·64 lakhs; roads and bridges Rs. 16·48 lakhs; water-supply schemes Rs. 21·23 lakhs; drainage works Rs. 32·13 lakhs; port and marine works Rs. 5·80 lakhs; other works Rs. 1·81 lakhs. The total outlay for the year including that from contributions was Rs. 85·47 lakhs or 5 lakhs more than the budget grants.

Buildings.

244. Amongst important building works completed during the year were the new Legislative Council Chamber at Fort St. George, Collector's office at Vizagapatam, Central Police Recruits' school at Coimbatore, and the combined court-house for the District Judge and District Munsif at Guntur; good progress was made with the new Stationery office at the North Beach, Madras, the Forest College, Central Farm, Agricultural College and Research Institute buildings at Coimbatore, the new hospital at Rayapuram, Municipal hospital at Salem, and improvements to the Government Maternity and Ophthalmic Hospitals, Madras; work on a new Collector's office at Madura which had been hung up owing to a suit against Government by the contractors was recommenced by departmental agency in January 1914. Seventy-one new Divisional, Tahsildar's and Deputy Tahsildar's offices were under execution during the year. A feature of the year's work was the large number of police buildings in progress or completed, which were necessitated by the reorganization of the Police force in 1912: the works actually under execution numbered over 200. Turning to communications, work on a new ghat road to the Ganjam maliahs was commenced, and the Kodaikanal ghat road was nearly completed; satisfactory progress continued to be made on the Indravati bridge; a number of other bridge works were also in hand. Under water-supply and drainage, the Kodaikanal-water works were completed, the Ootacamund drainage works were nearly completed, while good progress was made with the Negapatam water-works; work was going on during the year on water-works at Berhampur, Vizianagram, Masulipatam, Ellore, Dindigul and Chidambaram. Except for the construction of two new piers at Calicut on which about 2·83 lakhs worth of work was done in the year, no important port or marine works were undertaken. The subject of the Vizagapatam harbour was under correspondence with the Government of India; the investigations and experiments on the Cochin harbour were completed towards the end of the year, and the results and recommendations made thereon are under the consideration of Government.

Roads and bridges.

Water-supply and drainage.

Ports.

Workshops.

245. The outturn of the Dowlaishwaram workshops amounted to Rs. 1,97,893 against Rs. 1,38,905 of the previous year; the year's working resulted in a loss of Rs. 19,787 which however represents mainly the expenditure incurred on extending and improving the machine shops. There was a considerable increase in the outturn of the Bezwada workshops, the value being Rs. 1,32,498 against Rs. 81,833 in 1912–13, and there was a small profit. At the Presidency workshops in Madras the outturn was

Rs. 4,06,398 against Rs. 2,61,606 of work done in the previous year; the outturn is the highest on record and is in great measure due to the orders of Government directing that all orders for workshop jobs should in the first instance be placed with the Government workshops.

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS. (1913-14.)

[*Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Madras Presidency, for the year 1913-14; Statistics of British India, Part III —Commercial Services.*]

Control

246. The Railway systems in this Presidency are controlled by the Railway Board and there are no lines under the direct administration of the Madras Government. The Tanjore and the Bezwada-Masulipatam (Kistna) District Board Railways are however subject to the general control of this Government.

Development.

247. About 68 miles of railway were opened to traffic in the year bringing up the total open mileage of the systems in the Presidency to 3,938·99 miles, of which 1,699·67 miles are broad gauge and 1,960·82 metre gauge. The most important railway event of the year was the completion and opening in February 1914 of the new Indo-Ceylon connection. A metre gauge extension, 22 miles in length, of the South Indian Railway line to Dhanushkodi is carried over Palk Straits on a viaduct of 145 spans of 40 feet plate girders and crosses the Pamban Pass by means of a single Scherzer rolling lift bridge of 225 feet clear span. From Dhanushkodi there is a turbine steamer ferry service to Talaimannar in Ceylon, whence runs a broad gauge line to Colombo. The Dharmapuri-Hosur extension—54·87 miles on 2 feet 6 inches gauge, and the Bobbili-Salur branch line of 10·37 miles on 5 feet 6 inches gauge were opened for traffic during the year, the former by the South Indian Railway and the latter by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Narrow gauge lines from Podanur to Pollachi (25 miles), from Nidamangalam to Mannargudi (8½ miles) and from Quilon to Trivandram (39 miles) were under construction by the South Indian Railway for the Coimbatore District Board, Tanjore District Board and Travancore Darbar respectively; 5 feet 6 inches gauge lines from Guntur to Tenali (15 miles) and Tenali to Repalle (21 miles) were also under construction, the latter for the Guntur District Board. Land acquisition for the Tinnevelly District Board's Railway from Tinnevelly to Tiruchendur—37·60 miles on narrow gauge—has been sanctioned and revised estimates are under preparation. Survey and estimates for 36·60 miles of railway in Salem district to be constructed for the Salem District Board were completed and terms for construction and working for one section were settled, those for the other and larger section being still under negotiation. In regard to the Nidadavole-Narasapur (47 miles) and Gudivada-Bhimavaram (41 miles) to be built for the District Board of Kistna, the question of gauge remains to be settled; while terms for construction and working and question of gauge are under consideration with regard to a railway from Nandyal to Atmakur to be built for the Kurnool District Board.

Surveys.

248. Lines from Tirupati to Madras (83 miles), Dharmapuri to Salem *via* Karur, Drug to Salur *via* Bastar, Bodinayakanur to Madura *via* Teni and Usilampatti (55 miles), Manamadura to Sivaganga (12 miles), Mayavaram to Tranquebar, Tanjore to Tiruvadi and Mannargudi to Tirutturaippundi were under survey; the last five lines are being surveyed for District Boards.

District Board Railways.

249. There are at present only two lines open, viz., the Tanjore District Board Railway and the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway of the Kistna District Board, with a mileage of 103·36 and 51·80 respectively; both were worked at a substantial profit, the first yielding 6·71 per cent. on the capital outlay and the second 8·81 per cent. Two more District Boards, viz., Nellore and South Canara, making a total of 12 out of 25 Boards imposed

cesses with a view to raise funds for extension of railway facilities in their districts. District Boards have now been permitted to raise for railway purposes debenture loans in the open market repayable at their option. District Board lines in progress or about to be constructed have already been referred to above.

Tramways. 250. The Madras Electric Tramways continued to be the only tramway system in the Presidency. No additions were made to the system except two cars and so far as is apparent no improvements. The average daily service was 64 cars, and the car mileage for the official year 1,621,624 miles ; 17,086,942 passengers were carried.

PUBLIC WORKS—CANALS. (1913-14.)

Receipts. 251. Navigation was carried on as usual on the Chilka Lake canal, the Dumagudem canal, the Godavari canals, the Kistna canals, the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, the Buckingham canal and the Vedaranniyam canal. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 2,32,753 or Rs. 2,948 more than in the preceding year. There was an increase from the Dumagudem canal, the Kistna canals and the Buckingham canal. The increase from the Dumagudem canal chiefly occurred under raft fees ; on the Kistna canals there were larger realizations under annual license fees and ground rents, and in the case of the Buckingham canal, the increase was chiefly due to a larger number of boats having taken licenses.

Traffic. 252. There was a decrease under "ton-mileage" and an increase under "number of passengers" and "value of goods," when compared with the figures of the previous year ; the differences were not due to any abnormal circumstances. The value of goods has been calculated at new rates based on those used for rail-borne traffic.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION. (1913-14.)

[*Statistics of British India, Part III—Commercial Services.*]

Gross expenditure and revenue. 253. The expenditure incurred on, and the revenue derived from, irrigation works were Rs. 78,90,825 and Rs. 2,64,25,864 respectively. The area charged as irrigated was 7,143,180 acres.

Class I. Protective Major works. 254. There are four works sanctioned under this head, viz., the Rushikulya system in the Ganjam district, the Bhavanasi Tank project in the Guntur district, the Mopad reservoir project in the Nellore district, and the Venkatapuram tank project in the Kurnool district. The Rushikulya system was in operation and the other three works were under construction. The capital outlay incurred during the year under this head was Rs. 3,50,434 (direct and indirect), the bulk of which was spent on the projects under construction. The area irrigated under the Rushikulya system was 105,651 acres of first crop and 1,720 acres of second crop. The gross revenue (including old irrigation revenue) and working expenses were Rs. 2,67,992 and Rs. 76,896, respectively, against Rs. 2,45,523 and Rs. 43,711 in the preceding year. The net revenue under the head as a whole, after deducting interest charges, gave a deficit of Rs. 67,115 against Rs. 58,192 in the previous year.

Major Productive works. Capital outlay and acreage. 255. The total capital outlay on productive works aggregated Rs. 3,86,631 (direct and indirect) and was mainly incurred on the Nagavalli river project, the Godavari delta system, the Penner river canals system, the Cauvery delta system and the Periyar system. On the Nagavalli project which was practically completed in the preceding year, the construction of the collapsed left wing of the regulator at Thotapalli was in progress besides certain improvements to the shutters of the regulator ; some branch channels and aqueducts were also constructed. In the Godavari delta system the construction of a wharf wall in the left bank of the main canal, Eastern delta, was practically completed ; improvements to the Yenamadurru drain and the driving of piles in

front of the river wall at Dowlaishwaram were in progress and construction of a wharf and traffic shed at Gannavaram was put in hand. The expenditure under the Penner river canals system was incurred chiefly in paying compensation for the lands acquired for the bed of Kanigiri reservoir. In the Cauvery delta, the improvements to the Nandalar dams were practically completed; improvements to the Pillai voikal No. 3 and the conversion of several solid dams into regulators were in progress. In the Periyar system the improvements to the gearing of the Peranai regulator and several small works were in progress. The total area charged as irrigated was 3,048,017 acres under first crop and 445,168 acres under second crop against 2,990,310 acres and 512,700 acres, respectively, in the preceding year.

Revenue.

256. The gross revenue and working expenses inclusive of old irrigation revenue and old maintenance charges amounted to Rs. 1,58,12,786 and Rs. 35,46,957, respectively, against Rs. 1,59,24,950 and Rs. 32,67,186 in the previous year. The net revenue due to improvements was Rs. 82,78,188 which represents a return of 9·83 per cent. on the capital outlay of Rs. 8·42 crores. The profit for the year after deducting interest charges was Rs. 55,98,266, the accumulated profits to end of the year amounting to Rs. 14·54 crores. The gross revenue showed a decrease of Rs. 1,12,164 when compared with that of the previous year. The decrease chiefly occurred under the Godavari delta system, the Penner river canals system and the Cauvery delta system. The fall under the Godavari and Cauvery delta systems was due partly to a decrease under second crop and partly to the grant of large remissions. The decrease under the Penner river canals system occurred solely under second crop.

Expenditure under 'Revenue Account.'

257. There was an increase of Rs. 2,79,771 under working expenses when compared with those of the previous year owing chiefly to a large number of channels being piped and the construction of a new lock at Vizeswaram in the Godavari delta system, renewal of lock gates and increased dredging work in the Kistna delta and repairs to tanks in the Cheyyar system which were breached by heavy rains in 1912.

Remissions.

258. The remissions granted both under protective and productive works were Rs. 2,238 and Rs. 1,53,803 against Rs. 1,458 and Rs. 77,954 in the previous year. The bulk of the remissions was granted under the Godavari delta system, the Lower Coleroon anicut system and the Cauvery delta system.

Class II. Minor Works and Navigation.

259. The capital outlay incurred during the year on Minor works and Navigation was Rs. 2,40,557 (direct and indirect), the major portion of which was incurred on the Siddapur and Kocheruvu projects in Kurnool district, the Yellanur project in Bellary, the Nagavaram anicut and supply channel in Cuddapah, the Pelandorai anicut system in South Arcot and the Panjapatti reservoir project in Trichinopoly district. The area charged as irrigated by this class was 264,588 acres under first crop and 78,263 acres under second crop against 268,574 acres and 91,107 acres, respectively, in the previous year. The gross revenue and working expenses including old irrigation revenue and old maintenance charges amounted to Rs. 14,29,234 and Rs. 4,58,996 against Rs. 14,41,000 and Rs. 3,94,302 in the preceding year. The net revenue due to improvements fell from Rs. 4,46,411 to Rs. 3,74,165. The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 57,294 against Rs. 11,430 in the previous year. The bulk of the remissions was granted under the Palar anicut system.

Classes III and IV.

260. The outlay under these classes of works amounted to Rs. 27,02,647 including the outlay incurred by civil officers and accounted for by the civil department. The area charged as irrigated was 3,199,773 acres. The total revenue derived amounted to Rs. 88,49,572 including Rs. 47,089 collected in the Public Works Department. The remissions granted were Rs. 9,11,378 against Rs. 3,46,142 in the previous year.

Tank Restoration scheme.

261. The total area of minor basins entered upon at the beginning of the year was 80,716 square miles, of which 72,892 square miles had been completed. During the year under review these were increased by 1,291 square miles and 2,295 square miles, respectively, thus bringing the total

to 82,007 square miles entered upon and 75,187 square miles investigated. The area under all works in the Presidency to be investigated under the Tank Restoration scheme [Classes IV (*a*) and IV (*b*) works] is calculated to be about 103,750 square miles. In the total area investigated the necessary works have been completed for 65,152 square miles and are in progress for 4,395 square miles more. Of the balance still to be investigated irrigation sources affecting 6,820 square miles were under investigation at the end of the year. The estimates sanctioned for Government works during the year amounted to Rs. 6,10,807 against Rs. 4,80,408 in 1912–13. The cost of the establishment engaged on investigation and execution was Rs. 1,96,070 or 32·10 per cent. on the amount of sanctioned estimates. The total amount of estimates sanctioned for Government works from the beginning of the Tank Restoration Scheme operations up to the end of the year was Rupees 1,25,33,840 against which the total expenditure incurred on works has been Rs. 1,05,10,088 or including establishment and tools and plant charges Rs. 1,30,36,056. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 6,24,665.

Class V. Agricultural works.

262. The outlay incurred on these works amounted to Rs. 7,25,038 against Rs. 5,10,366 in the preceding year. The revenue realized was Rs. 66,280, which is Rs. 9,001 more than that of the previous year.

Investigation of projects.

263. The revised estimate for the Cauvery reservoir project was, at the end of the year, still with the Government of India. The plans and estimates for the Kistna reservoir project, which had been submitted to the Government of India in the preceding year, were returned by them for revision with reference to certain remarks of the Inspector-General of Irrigation. The sanction of the Secretary of State to the Toludur project in the South Arcot district was received. The Vengalapuram project in the Nellore district, which was originally designed for the irrigation of dry crops, was re-investigated on a wet crop basis. The Velgode project in the Kurnool district was still under investigation by the Superintending Engineer and the Ithodu project in the Cuddapah district was under the consideration of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. An estimate for the Ukkayapalli project, Cuddapah district, was submitted to the Government of India for sanction while the estimate for the Uttiramerur tank project, Chingleput district, was under the consideration of the Madras Government.

Small projects.

264. Several small projects were under investigation during the year. In the Ganjam division proposals were under consideration for improvements to the Girisola channel, the Jayamangalam channel and the Koratholi Tampara and for the revival of the Vamsadhara project. In the Godavari district investigations were made for the extension of irrigation to the Coringa and Polavaram Islands. Field work in connection with the Thippayyapaliem project in the Cuddapah district was almost completed. The Aliyar project in the Coimbatore division was abandoned. In the Nellore division the question of diverting the surplus of the Kanigiri reservoir into the Penner and raising the bund of this reservoir and the Duvvur tank, and the desirability or otherwise of improving the Pyderu escape to carry its own drainage apart from that of the Kanigiri reservoir were under the consideration of the local officers. In the Chingleput division the investigation of the proposed supply channel to Kolattur tank from Neenjal madugu was completed. The Tinnel and Tambipettai odai projects in the South Arcot division were referred to the Collector for opinion. In the Vennar division a project to extend the deltaic cultivation to the swamps along the sea was worked out. In the Trichinopoly division the proposed improvements to the Iyen and Peruvalai channels were further examined. The improvements to the Kulittalai kattuvari were ordered to be held in abeyance until the effect of the Panjapatti reservoir, now under construction as a flood moderator, is known. Preliminary reports were drawn up on the reservoir projects at Pimbalur, Pasumbalur, Ladapuram and Kanakachittur. Some further investigation was found necessary in connection with the Ellapalam project in the Madura special division. Gauge readings were taken in connection with the Periyar-Pambayar and Cardamom hills

reservoir projects in the Madura division and in respect of the Papanasam reservoir project in the Tinnevelly division.

Miscellaneous. Floods.

265. Owing to heavy rains in the latter part of August 1913, there were floods in the Gulleri and the Mahanadi rivers in the Ganjam division, and in the Nagavalli in the Vizagapatam division, which reached the maximum on the 31st August 1913. In the case of the Gulleri and the Mahanadi the floods were the highest on record being 12·3 feet on crest of Gulleri anicut and 13·25 feet on crest of Goomsur anicut across the Mahanadi river. The highest reading in the Nagavalli was 18·70 feet on front sill of the regulator at Thotapalli, the maximum recorded being 20·7 feet in 1911. The Godavari rose to 11·60 feet on crest on 22nd July 1913 against the record of 16·25 feet on crest in October 1891. In the Kistna the highest flood was only 11·70 feet on crest on the 25th July against 23·50 feet on crest in October 1903. The Cauvery rose to a height of 11·90 feet on the Cauvery dam on the 20th July, the recorded maximum being 14·67 feet in July 1911. The Vaigai reached the maximum of 10·85 feet on sill of the regulator at Peranai with all the shutters raised 0·75 foot on the 6th December 1913. There were very heavy floods in the Vellar and Manimukthanadi in November 1913 on account of the extraordinary rainfall in the lower basin of the Vellar. The floods were at their highest on the 9th November on which date the recorded depths of the Vellar were 22·5 feet on the crest of the Pelandorai anicut and 18·5 feet on the crest of the Shatiatope anicut against the previously recorded maximum depths of 16·85 feet and 15·00 feet on the crest of the Pelandorai and Shatiatope anicuts respectively in 1880. In the case of the Manimukthanadi, the highest reading recorded was 13·25 feet on the crest of the anicut at Vriddhachalam, the maximum previously recorded being 10·75 feet on 6th November 1898. There were no floods of importance in any of the other rivers in the Presidency.

Damage.

The floods in the Nagavalli in August 1913 damaged the banks and revetments in rear of the Thotapalli regulator; the damage done was not, however, extensive and the necessary repairs were put in hand at once. The heavy floods in the Vellar and Manimukthanadi breached the Viranam, Perumal, Wallajah and several other tanks; serious damage to the crops was, however, prevented by the prompt construction of temporary ring bunds.

Character of the season.

Notwithstanding the floods above referred to the total rainfall was below the average for the past five years, and the south-west monsoon especially was anything but favourable.

Gauging operations.

Observations were continued during the year for gauging the flow of certain rivers in connection with various projects in the Presidency.

Ayacut maps.

The printing of the block maps of the Godavari and Kistna deltas was almost completed and field work required for the preparation of the contour maps of the Cauvery delta was in progress. Proposals for the preparation of similar maps for the Periyar system were under consideration.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE. (1913-14.)

[*Statistics of British India, Part IV (a) and (b)—Finance and Revenue.*]

REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL.

(*a*) Gross Revenue.

266. The following statements exhibit the Imperial and Provincial revenue and expenditure as well as the Capital expenditure on railways and irrigation works not charged to revenue during each of the past two years :— **Revenue and expenditure.**

Imperial and Provincial Funds Receipts.

Principal heads of revenue.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Total.	
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I. Land Revenue	2,42,72,297	3,12,97,843	4,45,41,478	3,66,54,643	6,88,13,775	6,79,52,486
II. Opium	4,12,353	3,94,928	...	...	4,12,353	3,94,928
III. Salt	1,10,73,645	1,11,65,670	...	...	1,10,73,645	1,11,65,670
IV. Stamps	68,07,693	70,83,808	68,07,693	70,83,808	1,36,15,386	1,41,67,616
V. Excise	1,65,93,415	1,82,55,537	1,65,93,416	1,82,55,538	3,31,86,831	3,65,11,075
VII. Customs	80,41,056	91,22,078	...	...	80,41,056	91,22,078
VIII. Assessed taxes	17,40,618	18,73,731	17,40,618	18,73,730	34,81,236	37,47,461
IX. Forest	...	...	41,12,474	42,00,320	41,12,474	42,00,320
X. Registration	...	...	22,58,265	23,58,537	22,58,265	23,58,537
XI. Tributes	44,96,519	44,96,519	...	...	44,96,519	44,96,519
XII. Interest	5,40,673	5,52,673	4,26,898	4,55,317	9,67,571	10,07,990
Receipts by Civil Department.						
XVI. Law and Justice—						
A. Courts of Law	...	...	10,63,626	10,94,576	10,63,626	10,94,576
B. Jails	...	...	5,48,948	5,44,928	5,48,948	5,44,928
XVII. Police	...	...	5,00,043	4,88,562	5,00,043	4,88,562
XVIII. Ports and Pilotage	...	...	160	86	160	86
XIX. Education	...	...	2,96,297	3,11,011	2,96,297	3,11,011
XX. Medical	...	...	1,53,648	1,91,716	1,53,648	1,91,716
XXI. Scientific and other Minor Departments.	...	...	5,69,022	6,72,227	5,69,022	6,72,227
Miscellaneous.						
XXII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation.	1,10,332	1,13,362	93,797	94,512	2,04,129	2,07,874
XXIII. Stationery and Printing ...	10,119	16,374	1,10,699	1,33,089	1,20,818	1,49,463
XXV. Miscellaneous	82,779	84,36	3,47,294	3,67,487	4,30,073	4,51,856
Railways.						
XXVI. State Railways (gross receipts).	6,88,99,764	7,13,35,492	...	...	6,88,99,764	7,13,35,492
Deduct Working expenses ...	4,03,78,665	4,35,11,062	...	...	4,03,78,665	4,35,11,062
Net receipts	2,85,21,099	2,78,24,430	...	...	2,85,21,099	2,78,24,430
XXVIII. Subsidised companies (repayment of advances of interest).	1,65,885	1,43,525	...	...	1,65,885	1,43,525
Revenue from Productive Public Works.						
XXIX. Irrigation and Navigation ...	1,37,049	1,32,687	1,37,048	1,32,687	2,74,097	2,65,374
Receipts from Public Works not classified as Productive (direct receipts).						
XXX. Minor Works and Navigation in charge of—						
Civil Officers	...	...	22,673	23,599	22,673	23,599
Public Works Officers ...	...	...	2,08,879	2,28,724	2,08,879	2,28,724
XXXI. Civil Works in charge of—						
Civil Officers	...	...	14,233	11,424	14,233	11,424
Public Works Officers ...	2,056	2,570	2,91,079	3,20,992	2,93,135	3,23,562
XXXIV. Military Works	4,343	...	...	...	4,343	...
Grand total ...	10,30,11,931	11,25,69,104	8,08,38,288	7,54,97,513	18,38,50,219	18,80,57,617

Imperial and Provincial Funds Charges.

Heads of account.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Total.	
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.
EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Refunds and drawbacks	3,10,832	3,68,808	2,07,620	2,44,796	5,18,452	6,13,604
2. Assignments and compensations ...	8,90,116	9,97,319	2,56,907	3,10,006	11,47,023	13,07,325
3. Land Revenue	...	...	1,42,09,160	1,46,93,065	1,42,09,160	1,46,93,065
5. Salt	16,95,826	14,76,117	...	...	16,95,826	14,76,117
6. Stamps	2,47,537	2,23,044	2,47,538	2,23,044	4,95,075	4,46,088
7. Excise	9,08,373	9,10,420	9,08,372	9,10,420	18,16,745	18,20,840
9. Customs	4,04,349	4,06,883	...	...	4,04,349	4,06,883
10. Assessed taxes	18,498	19,587	18,498	19,587	36,996	39,174
11. Forest	...	...	31,50,482	29,35,817	31,50,482	29,35,817
12. Registration	...	...	12,46,045	12,68,729	12,46,045	12,68,729
13. Interest	...	...	3,17,276	3,21,999	3,17,276	3,21,999
14. Interest on other obligations	1,23,757	1,49,193	...	...	1,23,757	1,49,193
18. General administration	4,34,515	4,82,492	13,99,496	14,26,422	18,34,011	19,08,914
19. Law and Justice—						
A. Courts of Law	...	...	66,61,302	69,67,546	66,61,302	69,67,546
B. Jails	...	...	13,89,871	14,99,385	13,89,871	14,99,385
20. Police	...	...	88,16,509	92,47,078	88,16,509	92,47,078
21. Ports and Pilotage	...	...	41,145	45,677	41,145	45,677
22. Education	...	...	65,53,050	79,51,046	65,53,050	79,51,046
23. Ecclesiastical	3,22,125	3,27,854	...	...	3,22,125	3,27,854
24. Medical	...	...	20,51,628	24,86,399	20,51,628	24,86,399
25. Political	16,931	1,03,271	95,175	88,829	1,12,106	1,92,100
26. Scientific and other minor departments.	32,243	20,214	18,66,064	17,72,175	18,98,307	17,92,389
27. Territorial and political pensions ...	3,28,195	3,53,700	...	...	3,28,195	3,53,700
28. Civil furlough and absentee allowances.	4,564	6,992	...	...	4,564	6,992
29. Superannuation and retired allowances	27,289	29,887	27,66,814	31,24,098	27,94,103	31,53,985
30. Stationery and printing	4,92,124	4,19,755	17,43,062	15,87,837	22,35,186	20,07,592
32. Miscellaneous	29,232	36,229	5,15,369	5,18,537	5,44,601	5,54,766
33. Famine relief ... Civil Officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Famine relief ... P.W. Officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. Construction of protective railways ...	4,10,978	1,17,533	...	...	4,10,978	1,17,533
35. Do. irrigation works ...	1,57,723	3,50,032	...	...	1,57,723	3,50,032
36. Reduction or avoidance of debt	...	...	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
38. State Railways—						
Interest on capital deposited by companies	...	...	...	...	...	...
39. Guaranteed companies	...	...	...	...	...	...
40. Subsidized companies	94,095	1,80,064	...	...	94,095	1,80,064
41. Miscellaneous railway expenditure ...	87,969	66,446	...	...	87,969	66,446
42. Irrigation (major works)—						
Public Works Officers (Working expenses) ...	10,25,490	11,89,539	10,25,490	11,89,539	20,50,980	23,79,078
Do. (Interest on debt).	14,72,554	14,35,567	14,72,554	14,35,566	29,45,108	28,71,133
43. Irrigation (minor works)—						
In charge of Public Works Officers ...	...	...	30,31,640	33,95,814	30,31,640	33,95,814
Do. Civil Officers	...	...	6,03,943	6,26,585	6,03,943	6,26,585
45. Civil works—						
In charge of Public Works Officers ...	3,79,855	1,86,870	71,03,280	70,83,174	74,83,135	72,70,044
Do. Civil Officers	...	...	85,60,623	94,04,964	85,60,623	94,04,964
47. Military works	1,12,534	...	...	...	1,12,534	...
Total expenditure charged to revenue ...	1,00,27,704	98,57,816	7,65,08,013	8,10,28,134	8,65,35,717	9,08,85,950
Surplus (+) or Deficit—	+ 9,29,84,227	+ 10,27,02,288	+ 43,30,275	— 55,30,621	+ 9,73,14,502	+ 9,71,71,667
Grand total ...	10,30,11,931	11,25,60,104	8,08,38,288	7,54,97,513	18,38,50,219	18,80,57,617
CAPITAL OUTLAY ON RAILWAY AND IRRIGATION WORKS NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.						
48. State Railways	78,94,540	92,90,128	...	...	78,94,540	92,90,128
49. Irrigation works	3,06,517	3,60,533	...	...	3,06,517	3,60,533
Total, Capital outlay ...	82,01,057	96,50,661	...	...	82,01,057	96,50,661
Grand total (Disbursements) ...	1,82,28,761	1,95,08,477	7,65,08,013	8,10,28,134	9,47,36,774	10,05,36,611

Including the receipts and charges in the Civil and Public Works Departments but excluding the figures relating to the Army, the Post Office and Telegraph Department and the Home accounts as well as those relating to the capital outlay and debt and remittance transactions, the gross revenue of the Presidency during the year under review amounted to Rs. 18,80,57,617 and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 42,07,398, while the gross expenditure rose from Rs. 8,65,35,717 in 1912–13 to Rs. 9,08,85,950 in 1913–14. The figures for the year under report are, however, subject to alteration until the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India are finally made up by the Comptroller-General.

Surplus revenue.

267. The surplus of the year amounted to Rs. 9,71,71,667 and was less than that of 1912–13 by Rs. 1,42,835. The improvement in revenue was mainly under Excise (Rs. 33¼ lakhs) and Customs (Rs. 10¾ lakhs); while the excess expenditure was mainly under Education (Rs. 14 lakhs), Civil works in charge of Civil officers (Rs. 8½ lakhs), Land Revenue (Rs. 4¾ lakhs), Police (Rs. 4¼ lakhs), Medical (Rs. 4¼ lakhs), Minor works and navigation

in charge of Public Works officers (Rs. 3¾ lakhs), Superannuation and Retired allowances (Rs. 3½ lakhs), and Irrigation Major works—Working expenses (Rs. 3¼ lakhs).

268. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 568½ lakhs held in the Reserve Treasury, the revenue treasuries and the Bank of Madras and its branches and closed with a balance of Rs. 428 lakhs. **Cash balances.**

(b) IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

269. The total Imperial revenue as exhibited in the statement given above exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 95,48,173. The improvement was mainly under Land revenue (Rs. 70¼ lakhs), Excise (Rs. 16½ lakhs) and Customs (Rs. 10¾ lakhs). The large increase under Land revenue was due to the absence of large special assignments to Provincial revenues such as were made by the Government of India for Education and Sanitation in 1912–13. The Imperial expenditure was less than that of 1912 13 by Rs. 1,69,888, the decrease being chiefly under 45. Civil works in charge of Public Works officers. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 3–6–3·5 in 1913–14 as against Rs. 3–4–10 in the previous year. **General.**

270. The receipts from Land revenue amounted to Rs. 6,79,52,486 and were less than those of 1912–13 by Rs. 8,61,289. The decrease was chiefly in the districts of South Arcot (Rs. 4,35,000), Chittoor (Rs. 2,01,000), North Arcot (Rs. 1,81,000), Ganjam (Rs. 1,70,000) and Vizagapatam (Rs. 1,24,000). The decrease in South Arcot was due to suspensions of collections in Chidambaram taluk owing to heavy floods. The decrease in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, as compared with the previous year, was due to the collection in 1912–13 of large arrears of revenue of 1911–12, while that in Chittoor and North Arcot was the result of the unfavourable character of the season. These decreases were partly counterbalanced by an increase of revenue in Coimbatore (Rs. 1,52,000) due to the introduction of resettlement rates in certain taluks. The incidence of Land revenue per head of population amounted to Rs. 1–10–3 as against Rs. 1–10–7 in 1912–13, being highest in the district of Kistna and lowest in Vizagapatam. The charges under Land revenue, being purely Provincial, are dealt with in the Provincial section. **Land revenue.**

271. The Canal revenue collected during the year amounted to Rs. 2,32,753 or Rs. 2,948 more than in the previous year. **Canal revenue.**

272. The revenue under this head is divided into "Sea Customs" and "Land Customs." The receipts under Sea Customs exclusive of Import duty on salt which is credited to "Salt" amounted to Rs. 88,36,557 against Rs. 77,24,987 in 1912–13. The increase was due chiefly to heavier imports of cotton goods, metals excluding silver, spirits and manufactured articles, and to larger shipments of rice, on which there is an export duty, to Ceylon and Mauritius. The receipts under Land Customs amounted to Rs. 2,85,521 against Rs. 3,16,069 in the previous year; the decrease was due to smaller importation of petroleum and gold thread. The incidence of taxation per head of population was 3 annas 6 pies against 3 annas 1 pie in 1912–13. The total charges under Customs amounted to Rs. 4,06,883 against Rs. 4,04,349 in the previous year. **Customs.**

273. Bengal opium is supplied for consumption in this Presidency from the Government storehouses at Ghazipur at a uniform rate of Rs. 8–8–0 per seer and the value at this rate is credited to "Opium" as cost price of opium sold in the Excise Department. The difference between this rate and that at which the opium is sold to licensed vendors is credited to "Excise" as gain on sale-proceeds of excise opium. The credit to the former head during 1913–14 amounted to Rs. 3,94,928 and was less than that of the previous year by Rs. 17,425 due to a decrease in the quantity of opium issued to the Native States of Travancore and Cochin. The gain on sale-proceeds amounted to Rs. 13,76,017 against Rs. 11,98,595 in the previous year, the increase being due to the enhancement of the issue price of opium by Rs. 5 a seer. The shop rentals and miscellaneous revenue credited to excise amounted to Rs. 5,88,639 in 1913–14 against Rs. 5,24,890 in 1912–13. The total realizations of opium revenue by the **Opium**

Excise Department thus amounted to Rs. 19,64,656 against Rs. 17,23,485 in the previous year. The incidence of taxation per head of population amounted to 9·1 pies against 8 pies in 1912–13. The charges incurred subsequent to receipt from the storehouse amounted to Rs. 3,153 against Rs. 3,675 in the previous year.

Salt.

274. As in 1912–13 the number of Government factories was 20 and the number of excise factories 45. All Government and Excise factories were worked except ten factories where there was no manufacture on account of the existence of large stocks. The quantity of salt manufactured was 9,481,071 maunds against an average annual outturn of 11,478,083 maunds in the previous five years; the decrease was due to heavy rains preventing work and to the absence of manufacture in a larger number of factories. The quantity manufactured under the excise system was 6,338,099 maunds against 8,219,441 in the previous year and that under the monopoly system was 3,142,972 maunds against 4,967,024 maunds in 1912–13. There was a decrease in the quantity of duty-paid salt imported by sea from Bombay from 1,375,541 maunds in 1912–13 to 1,284,770 maunds in 1913–14; the quantity of duty-bearing salt imported by sea was 3,648 maunds against 3,960 maunds imported in the previous year and was chiefly from the United Kingdom. The total issues for home and inland consumption amounted to 11,860,895 maunds against 12,047,588 maunds in 1912–13, the decrease of nearly 1¾ lakhs of maunds being due to the smaller removals of salt from the Surla factory to Orissa and to the short supply of wagons at the Madras depot. 40,000 maunds of salt were exported to the Straits Settlements and 252,301 maunds were taken by the Travancore Durbar from the factories of the Tuticorin Circle. The total available stock of Government and excise salt at the end of the year amounted to 8,557,880 maunds against 10,326,712 maunds in the previous year. Notwithstanding smaller removals of salt the revenue realized during the year amounted to Rs. 1,11,65,670, Rs. 92,025 more than in 1912–13, chiefly owing to larger realizations on account of credit sales in the previous year. The incidence of taxation per head of population amounted to 3 annas 8 pies against 3 annas 9 pies in the previous year. The charges amounted to Rs. 14,76,117 against Rs. 16,95,826 in the previous year, the decrease occurring chiefly under "Purchase of salt (manufacturer's share)" and "conveying and storing salt."

Excise (Abkari).

275. The excise revenue rose from Rs. 3,14,63,346 in 1912–13 to Rs. 3,45,46,419 in 1913–14 owing mainly to increased consumption of country spirits and toddy, to enhancement of the rates of excise duty on country spirits and of tree tax in certain districts and to keen competition for arrack and toddy shops stimulated by a reduction in the number of shops and the prospects of a favourable season at the time of sales. The incidence of taxation per head of population amounted to 13 annas 4·1 pies against 12 annas 1·8 pies in the previous year. The charges amounted to Rs. 18,17,687 against Rs. 18,13,070 in the previous year.

Stamps.

276. The revenue under this head rose from Rs. 1,36,15,386 in 1912–13 to Rs. 1,41,67,616 in the year under report. The improvement which occurred in both branches of the stamp revenue is attributed to increased litigation, expansion of trade and consequent growth of monetary transactions, and a widespread preference for investments in landed property to investing money in banks and commercial firms. The incidence of taxation per head of population amounted to 5 annas 5·2 pies as against 5 annas 3·1 pies in the previous year. The charges amounted to Rs. 4,46,088 as against Rs. 4,95,075 in 1912–13, the decrease being chiefly under stamp paper supplied from central stores owing to a reduction of 30 per cent. in the invoice rate of the cost of stamps.

Assessed taxes.

277. The receipts on account of income-tax amounted to Rs. 37,47,461 against Rs. 34,81,236 in the previous year. The increase was due to the prosperity of the trading classes and more careful enquiries on the part of the assessing officers. The incidence of taxation per head of population was 1 anna 5·4 pies as against 1 anna 4·1 pies in the previous year. The charges amounted to Rs. 39,174 against Rs. 36,996 in 1912–13.

Other Imperial receipts.

278. Imperial revenue from other sources amounted to Rs. 3,33,66,509 and was less than those of 1912–13 by Rs. 7,04,345. The decrease was almost entirely in the net traffic receipts of State Railways owing to larger expenditure by the South Indian Railway on locomotives and rolling stock.

Other Imperial expenditure.

279. The Imperial expenditure under the heads other than those dealt with above amounted to Rs. 68,21,765 and was more than that of the previous year by Rs. 68,644. This increase is made up of Rs. 1,92,309 under construction of protective irrigation works, Rs. 1,64,049 under 42. Irrigation—Major works—Working expenses, Rs. 1,07,203 under Assignments and compensations, Rs. 86,340 under Political and Rs. 85,969 under Subsidized companies. A part of the increase has been counterbalanced by decreases under Construction of protective railways (Rs. 2,93,445), Civil works in charge of Public Works officers (Rs. 1,92,985) and Military works (Rs. 1,12,534). The increase under Construction of protective irrigation works was expenditure on the Bhavanasi and Mopad projects. Larger outlay on almost all the systems except Divi pumping project, Srivaikuntam anicut system and Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, due mainly to repair of flood damages, the reconstruction of Vijeswaram lock, and improvements to Bezwada lock gates, account for the increase under Irrigation working expenses. Under Assignments and compensations, the increase was caused by the payment of arrears of malikhana pensions in lieu of resumed lands, and salt compensation to the Pudukkottai Durbar. Special expenditure on account of the Mysore-Cauvery Project Arbitration Committee and His Excellency the Viceroy's visit caused the increase under Political. The increase under Subsidized companies was due to heavy expenditure incurred on the acquisition of land for the Tirutturaippundi-Vedaranniyam railway. Smaller outlay on the Dharmapuri-Hosur extension caused the decrease under Construction of protective railways. The decrease shown under Civil Works—Public Works Department was due to the inclusion in the accounts of 1912–13 of a special outlay of Rs. 2,27,000 for the acquisition of a building for the Madras Currency office. The transfer of Military Works building from the charge of the Public Works Department to the Military Department with effect from the 1st April 1913 accounts for the decrease under Military works.

Capital outlay on railway and irrigation works not charged to revenue.

280. The total capital outlay on railway and irrigation works not charged to revenue amounted to Rs. 96,50,661 in 1913–14 against Rs. 82,01,057 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 14,49,604 was mainly under Construction of State Railway (Rs. 13,95,588) and occurred almost wholly on the South Indian Railway system. The balance of the excess (Rs. 54,016) was under Irrigation works.

Imperial loans.

281. The opening balance on 1st April 1913 was Rs. 1,28,62,500. Loans to the extent of Rs. 12 lakhs were advanced during the year to the Madras Port Trust out of the loan of 50 lakhs of rupees sanctioned to it for the construction of ship quays and other equipment in the Madras harbour. The repayments amounted to Rs. 2,80,844. The outstanding balance at the end of the year was thus raised to Rs. 1,37,81,656. The chief items of repayment were (*a*) Rs. 1,77,800 by the Madras Port Trust, (*b*) Rs. 31,334 by the Tanjore District Board towards redemption of the Board's Railway loan, (*c*) Rs. 34,494 by the Madras Corporation, and (*d*) Rs. 23,609 by the Madras Coast Lights fund. For the repayment of the old loan of Rs. 14,30,000 taken by the Madras Corporation a Sinking fund has been constituted and the instalment due to the fund during the year, viz., Rs. 28,600 was duly paid. On the 31st March 1914 the Sinking fund held Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 12,91,000.

(*c*) Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

Provincial revenues.

282. The Provincial accounts opened with a balance of Rs. 2,28,58,879 on 1st April 1913. The transactions of the year resulted in a deficit of Rs. 55,30,621 which reduced the above balance to Rs. 1,73,28,258 on the 31st March 1914. The deficit was the net result of an aggregate revenue of Rs. 7,54,97,513 and a total expenditure of Rs. 8,10,28,134.

Land revenue.

283. The comparison of the total Imperial and Provincial revenue under this head for 1913-14 and the year previous is made in the Imperial section of this report. The charges during the year amounted to Rs. 1,46,93,065 and exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 4,83,905 owing chiefly to the inclusion of a full year's charge, during the year under review, on account of the revised taluk establishments as against only a portion in the previous year and to increased charges in the pay and allowances of village officers in proprietary estates. The explanation given in connection with the variations in the receipts and charges under Stamps, Excise and Assessed taxes in the Imperial section apply also to the variations under the same heads in the Provincial section.

Forests.

284. The total receipts in the Forest Department during the year amounted to Rs. 42,00,320 and were more than those of the previous year by Rs. 87,846 due mainly to the extension of the contract system with keen competition among the contractors and to larger sales from the sale of trees on dharkast lands. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 29,35,817 as compared with Rs. 31,50,482 in the previous year; the decrease was due chiefly to (1) the closure of depots and substitution of the contract system for departmental working, (2) expenditure ceasing on dupati survey in Upper Godavari which was completed by the end of the previous year, (3) the abandonment of stone lining of reserve boundaries in the Southern circle and (4) the curtailment of artificial planting.

Registration.

285. The receipts under Registration amounted to Rs. 23,58,537 and were more than those of the previous year by Rs. 1,00,272; the charges amounted to Rs. 12,68,729 against Rs. 12,46,045 in the previous year.

Other Provincial receipts.

286. The Provincial receipts under the remaining heads amounted to Rs. 50,70,937 and were greater than those of the previous year by Rs. 2,86,593. This improvement is the net result of an increase of Rs. 3,09,338 under eleven heads counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 22,745 under five heads. The increases are chiefly under Interest (Rs. 28,419), Courts of law (Rs. 30,950), Medical (Rs. 38,068), Scientific, etc., Departments (Rs. 1,03,205), Civil works in charge of Public Works officers (Rs. 29,915), Stationery and printing (Rs. 22,390) and Miscellaneous (Rs. 20,193): the increase under Interest was due to larger realizations of interest from the Negapatam Municipality and on advances made to cultivators. Larger receipts from magisterial fines account for the increase under Courts of law. The improvement under Medical was caused by larger contribution from the Indian Research fund for anti-malarial operations, while larger supplies of quinine to other provinces and an increase in the rate at which it was supplied to the Medical Stores of Madras and Bombay brought about the rise under Scientific, etc., Departments. The increase under "Civil works in charge of Public Works officers" was due chiefly to a progressive increase in rents of buildings and to the Public Works Workshops having been worked at a net profit during the year, and that under Miscellaneous was chiefly due to larger credit to Government on account of lapses of Revenue and District Courts' deposits.

Other Provincial expenditure.

287. The expenditure in the Provincial section under the heads other than those already dealt with amounted to Rs. 6,09,77,472 exceeding that of the previous year by Rs. 42,49,554. The excess was the net result of an increase of Rs. 45,62,108 under sixteen heads and a decrease of Rs. 3,12,554 under five other heads. The largest increase occurred under Education (Rs. 13,97,996) and was due chiefly to the payment of large subsidies to Local Boards and Municipalities and larger grants-in-aid to aided schools for the expansion and improvement of elementary education. Payment of larger grants to local bodies for the construction of educational buildings, roads and bridges caused the increase of Rs. 8,44,341 under Civil works in charge of Civil officers. The increase under Medical (Rs. 4,34,771) was chiefly due to the payment of Rs. 1 lakh to the Corporation of Madras for anti-malarial operations and to a special payment of about Rs. 2,19,000 to the Edward VII Memorial fund for the establishment of a hospital and sanatorium for consumptives, while that under Police (Rs. 4,30,569) was due to further recruitment in the police force and to larger expenditure on the establishment of

Criminal Settlements for the reclamation of criminal tribes. Special repairs to the lock gates of the Buckingham canal, repair of flood damages to certain tanks and anicuts and the working of the Tank Restoration Scheme Division, III Circle, for a full year instead of only for a portion in the previous year, caused the increase (Rs. 3,64,174) under Minor works and navigation in charge of Public Works officers. An increase of Rs. 3,57,284 under Superannuation and retired allowances was caused by larger commutations of pensions. Under Courts of law, the increase (Rs. 3,06,244) was due to the establishment of a larger number of Sub-Courts, increased clerical establishments of District Munsifs' Courts, greater expenditure on account of diet and road money of prosecutors and witnesses and the inclusion of a full year's charge on account of the revision of taluk establishments. Larger outlay on almost all the systems, except Divi pumping project, Srivaikuntam anicut system and Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, brought about the increase (Rs. 1,64,049) under Irrigation—Major works—Working expenses, while the purchase of larger quantities of raw materials for manufactory purposes, the introduction of rice diet in the case of rice-eating prisoners, the issue of free-clothing to released prisoners, and the purchase of a baling press for the Cannanore jail caused the increase (Rs. 1,09,514) under Jails. The chief decreases are under Scientific, etc., departments (Rs. 93,889) and under Stationery and Printing (Rs. 1,55,225).

Provincial loans.

288. The Provincial advance and loan account (including loans to local boards for railway construction) opened with a balance of Rs. 91,06,392 on 1st April 1913 and closed with an outstanding balance of Rs. 92,92,962. The net advance during the year amounted to Rs. 1,86,570. Advances to the extent of Rs. 11,45,838 were made during the year, while repayments by the debtors amounted to Rs. 9,59,268. Ryots received advances to the extent of Rs. 7,36,838 as against Rs. 8,19,876 in 1912–13; district municipalities obtained loans aggregating Rs. 4,09,000; no loans were granted to local fund boards or co-operative societies. The chief items of loans to district municipalities were—(i) Rs. 3,45,000, being the balance of the loan of Rs. 4,20,000 to the Negapatam Municipality for water-supply, (ii) Rs. 25,000 to the Cocanada Municipality for the construction of a bridge over the salt creek between Cocanada and Jagannayakapur, and (iii) Rs. 20,000 to the Coonoor Municipality towards the Lawley Hospital building.

Local funds.

289. The following paragraphs deal with funds raised from special sources and devoted to special objects and not to the general purposes of the administration (Imperial and Provincial). The funds comprised under the head "Local funds" are—(1) Local funds constituted under Act V of 1884, (2) the Proprietary Estates Village-service fund which has been taken over by Government from 1st April 1912, (3) the Bhadrachalam Estate Village-service fund, (4) the Irrigation Cess fund, (5) Port and Marine funds, (6) Cantonment funds, (7) Cantonment Hospital funds, (8) University Fee funds, (9) the Kumbakonam College Hostel fund, (10) Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rao's College fund, (11) Vizagapatam Hospital fund, (12) Hyderabad Residency Bazaar fund, and (13) Secunderabad Local (Abkari, etc.) fund.

Local Funds Act V of 1884.

290. The Local funds constituted under Act V of 1884 opened with a cash balance of Rs. 69,53,912 and closed with a balance of Rs. 95,34,539 at the end of the year, the transactions of the year having resulted in a surplus of Rs. 25,80,627. Exclusive of debt transactions the receipts and charges of the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,99,32,497 and Rs. 1,64,14,823, respectively, and resulted in a surplus of Rs. 35,17,674 against Rs. 22,70,042 in the previous year. The total revenues of the year show an increase of Rs. 28,40,500 over those of the previous year. The largest increase was under Civil works (Rs. 14,27,801) and was due to larger contributions from Provincial funds on account of educational buildings, the construction of hospitals and dispensaries and for roads and bridges. Larger subsidies from Provincial funds towards expenditure on elementary schools account for an increase of Rs. 12,62,159 under Education. The increase of Rs. 2,02,956 under Provincial rates was due to increased collections of cess on land, larger investment of cess collections in Government

securities account for the increase of Rs. 40,014 under Interest. The total charges of the year exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 15,92,868 of which Rs. 5,31,984 and Rs. 5,43,414 occurred under Education and Civil works respectively, being mainly expenditure of the subsidies referred to above. An increase of Rs. 3,71,327 under construction of railways was due to fresh outlay on the construction of the Nidamangalam-Mannargudi railway. The receipts and charges on account of debt transactions during the year under review amounted to Rs. 10,98,499 and Rs. 20,35,546 respectively. The net outgoing is nominal, as Rs. 10,34,969 were invested in Government and other securities. The funded capital of the district boards on 31st March 1914 was Rs. 1,13,27,000, of which Rs. 93,17,000 represents investments of railway cess balances and the balance of Rs. 20,10,000, investments on account of endowments, provident funds and other institutions.

Proprietary Estates Village-service fund.

291. Though this fund had ceased to exist from 1st April 1912, there was a receipt of Rs. 24 and an expenditure of Rs. 4 in the year under report owing to adjustments of certain wrong classifications in the accounts of previous years. The balance at credit of the fund on 31st March 1914 was Rs. 16,15,455, and this together with any further balance that may accrue will be transferred to general revenues in due course.

Bhadrachalam Estate Village-service fund.

292. The receipts of this fund consist entirely of the payments made by proprietors and of the deductions made from the land revenue collections of certain Government villages, no cess being levied from the proprietors on account of the emoluments of village servants. The receipts and charges of the fund amounted to Rs. 7,402 and Rs. 7,381 respectively against Rs. 8,196 and Rs. 6,281 in the previous year. The fund closed with a credit balance of Rs. 10,426 at the end of the year.

Irrigation Cess fund.

293. This fund exists in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura and Coimbatore. The fund opened with a balance of Rs. 92,033 and closed with a balance of Rs. 6,919. The receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 37,681 and Rs. 32,795 respectively against Rs. 42,757 and Rs. 33,618 in the previous year.

Port and Marine funds.

294. These funds consist (*a*) Port funds (Act XV of 1908), (*b*) Pilotage funds (outports), (*c*) Landing and Shipping funds and (*d*) Madras Coast Lights fund. The Port funds are again sub-divided into (i) Madras and (ii) Minor Ports funds. The Madras Ports fund opened with a balance of Rs. 21,084 on 1st April 1913 and closed with a balance of Rs. 19,529 at the end of the year. The income of the fund during the year amounted to Rs. 1,19,747 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,21,302. A sum of Rs. 50,000 in cash was transferred to the credit of the Madras Port Trust Board during the year under report. The Minor Ports fund opened with a cash balance of Rs. 3,38,098; the receipts and charges of the fund having amounted to Rs. 5,55,298 and Rs. 7,40,189 respectively during the year under report, the fund closed with a balance of Rs. 1,53,207. The total security balance at the credit of the fund on 31st March 1914 was the same as in the previous year (viz., Rs. 16,51,300). Loans of Rs. 45,000, Rs. 18,100 and Rs. 2,20,000 were advanced to Cocanada, Negapatam and Calicut Landing and Shipping funds; the loan of Rs. 75,000 taken by the Cuddalore Landing and Shipping fund was discharged by payment of the balance of Rs. 60,779 in March 1914. A free grant of Rs. 1,00,000 to the Calicut Landing and Shipping fund was also made from the Minor Ports fund. The income and expenditure of the Pilotage fund (outports) amounted to Rs. 13,495 and Rs. 13,767, respectively, the fund closing with a balance of Rs. 1,709 at the end of the year. Government securities to the face value of Rs. 5,000 were purchased for the Pamban and Kilakarai Pilotage fund; this brings the total invested balance of all the Pilotage funds on 31st March 1914 to Rs. 1,77,000. The receipts and charges of the Landing and Shipping funds amounted to Rs. 7,35,069 and Rs. 6,86,884 respectively; the total invested balance to the credit of the funds at the end of the year was Rs. 3,71,800. The Madras Coast Lights fund opened with a balance of Rs. 67,262 and closed with a balance of Rs. 74,565, the receipts and charges of the year being Rs. 1,57,029 and Rs. 1,49,726 respectively;

Government securities to the value of Rs. 29,000 were purchased and the total investments at the credit of the fund stood at Rs. 72,000 on the 31st March 1914.

Cantonment funds.

295. The receipts and charges of these funds amounted to Rs. 6,14,123 and Rs. 5,50,103 respectively, the result being a surplus of Rs. 64,020. The credit balance of Rs. 1,96,672 at the beginning of the year was thus raised to Rs. 2,60,692 at its close.

Cantonment Hospital fund.

296. The receipts and charges of the Secunderabad Cantonment Hospital fund amounted to Rs. 9,601 and Rs. 9,452 respectively. The deficit balance of Rs. 142 at the commencement of the year was thus changed to a credit balance of Rs. 7 at its close.

University Fee fund.

297. The transactions of this fund during the year under review resulted in a surplus of Rs. 47,523 which raised the balance to the credit of the fund to Rs. 2,06,006 on the 31st March 1914. The invested balance continues to be Rs. 6,80,000 as in previous years.

Kumbakonam College Hostel fund.

298. The cash balance at credit of the fund was reduced from Rs. 1,536 to Rs. 640 on account of the purchase of Government securities to the face value of Rs. 1,300 during the year.

Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rao's College fund

299. The receipts and charges of this fund amounted to Rs. 54,077 and Rs. 53,314 respectively. The balance at the credit of the fund was thus raised from Rs, 8,507 to Rs. 9,270. The invested balance continues to stand at Rs. 1,00,000.

Vizagapatam Hospital fund.

300. The fund opened with a balance of Rs. 520. The receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 15,553 and Rs. 12,617 respectively and the closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 3,456.

Hyderabad Residency Bazaar fund.

301. The fund opened with a balance of Rs. 78,830 on 1st April 1913. The receipts and charges during the year amounted to Rs. 1,29,781 and Rs. 1,21,978 respectively; and the balance to the credit of the fund at the end of the year rose to Rs. 86,633.

Secunderabad Local (Abkāri, etc.) fund.

302. The income and expenditure of this fund during the year amounted to Rs. 10,42,652 and Rs. 7,36,893 respectively. The balance of Rs. 1,93,414 at the beginning of the year was raised to Rs. 4,99,173 at its close.

MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

Mufassal municipalities.

303. The receipts and charges of mufassal municipalities amounted to Rs. 82,66,411 and Rs. 71,34,394 respectively. The balance at their credit rose from Rs. 28,98,600 to Rs. 40,30,617. The receipts of the Madras Corporation amounted to Rs. 46,70,480 and the charges to Rs. 51,59,554. The balance at the credit of the Corporation at the end of the year fell from Rs. 22,42,269 to Rs. 17,53,195.

Madras Corporation.

EXCISE ADMINISTRATION.

General.

304. There were no administrative changes of great importance during the year: among the changes made, however, the chief were the extension of the contract distillery system to British Cochin and its outlying pattoms and to 16 villages of the Polavaram Agency division in Godavari district; increase of the duty on country spirits in 13 districts; increase of the issue price of opium from Rs. 34 to Rs. 39 per seer coupled with raising the retail selling price in certain districts and the minimum selling price in Madras town; abolition of the opium warehouses at Rajahmundry and Tondiarpet, the drug being stocked in the district treasuries and issued to shops through the taluk treasuries; extension of the tree-tax system to certain tracts and increase of the tree-tax in 8 districts. The Abkari Act I of 1886 as amended by Act I of 1905 was further amended by Act I of 1913 which came into force during the year; its provisions relate mainly to control of denatured spirit and the process of bottling liquors for sale, and to the products of the coca plant.

Country liquor.

305. The system of separate sale of shops remained in force throughout the excise tracts of the Presidency; although the number of shops was reduced by 416 to 7,908, the rentals obtained rose from Rs. 39·36 lakhs to Rs. 48·86 lakhs: consumption rose by 0·5 per cent. to 1,782,032 proof-gallons, the increase of duty probably operating to prevent a repetition of the large rises which have characterized the last two years. Steps were taken to obtain local opinion whenever a new shop was opened or a change contemplated in the site of an existing shop, and recommendations from local committees and local boards in regard to abolition of shops or change of site were generally complied with. The rise in rentals and consumption in the excise tracts is paralleled by a similar rise in the non-excise tracts notwithstanding the fact that in certain tracts the hill tribes are allowed to distil free for *boná fide* domestic consumption.

Toddy.

306. The number of toddy shops was reduced from 14,474 to 14,040, but the rentals rose from Rs. 77·96 lakhs to Rs. 86·92 lakhs and receipts from tree-tax increased from Rs. 74·45 lakhs to Rs. 79·53 lakhs. The increase in tree-tax was due partly to enhancement of the tax in certain districts and partly to the increased number of trees tapped. The total consumption is calculated to have been roughly 112·6 million gallons.

Foreign liquor.

307. The quantity of foreign liquor imported by sea during the year amounted to 677,784 gallons, an increase of 13·2 per cent. on the previous year's figure; 61·5 per cent. of this quantity came under the head "ale, beer and porter." Over 160,000 gallons of beer were imported from Bangalore, and the four local breweries issued 573,265 gallons for the Presidency. Madras, the Nilgiris, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Malabar, Salem and Bellary are the greatest beer-consuming districts.

Opium and intoxicating drugs.

308. There was a slight falling off in the issues of opium, for which the increase in issue and retail prices most probably accounts; the total issues within the Presidency were 38,876 seers; 7,649 seers were issued to Mysore and other States including Coorg and the French Settlements. Notwithstanding the increase of the issue price 759 shops in both ordinary and Agency tracts were sold or licensed for Rs. 5·88 lakhs against 851 for Rs. 5·21 lakhs in 1912–13. The quantity of hemp drugs including preparations thereof consumed during the year increased from 52,478 to 57,217 seers. The bulk of the increase occurred in the districts bordering on Mysore and is probably due to some extent to smuggling of the drug into Mysore. In the ordinary tracts 527 shops sold for Rs. 4·55 lakhs against 529 shops for Rs. 3·44 lakhs in the previous year. In the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam and Godavari 9 shops were opened for fixed fees. The cultivation of the coca plant is prohibited except under license and no licenses were issued during the year. The rules relating to cocaine and allied drugs are reported to have worked well; the total quantity imported for use in medicine was 23 oz. 183 grains.

Offences.

309. There was a very slight decrease in the number of offences against the Abkari law; illicit manufacture of toddy decreased, but illicit distillation cases maintained the steady rise exhibited during the last five years. Smuggling offences also increased by 10·8 per cent.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

DETAILS OF CENSUS.

310. *Vide* pages 196 to 205 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911–12.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS. (1913.)

[*The fiftieth annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, 1913; Report on the working of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act VI of 1886 in the Madras Presidency during 1913–14; Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population and Public Health.*]

Registration. 311. The machinery for the registration of vital statistics both in urban and rural areas and the methods adopted for the collection and tabulation of the results underwent no change. Compulsory registration under Act III of 1899 was in force in 279 unions and 1,898 villages, as well as all municipalities. The population for which vital statistics were furnished was 40,005,735, no figures being furnished for the hill tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, the Laccadive Islands, and the States of Banganapalle and Pudukottai. **Births.** 1,288,618 births were registered during the year, giving upon the census population of 1911 a birth-rate of 32·2 per mille as against 30·9 in 1912 and the decennial average 31·6. The increase was most marked in Ganjam (+ 12·2) due evidently to better registration. It was also large in Ramnad (+ 5·6), Bellary (+ 5·0) and Tinnevelly (+ 4·2). Godavari showed the greatest decrease (— 3·1). The districts which showed the largest birth-rates were Guntur (38·7), Chingleput (38·6), Madras (37·6), Kistna (37·4), Tinnevelly (35·8) and South Canara (35·0). The lowest rates were returned by Ramnad (25·4), Madura (27·9) and Cuddapah (28·1). The proportion of male to female births was 104·5 to 100. Classified according to race the Muhammadan birth-rate (34·6) was the highest. The birth-rate in municipal areas was 37 per mille against 36·3 in 1912. **Deaths.** The total number of deaths registered was 856,651 or 21·4 per mille as against 24·3 in 1912 and 23·8, the decennial average rate. There was a decrease in 22 districts and an increase in 3; the highest death-rates occurred in Madras (40·3), Malabar (26·5), the Nilgiris (26·2), Tanjore (26·1) and Anantapur (25·5) and the lowest rates in Godavari (16·9), Ganjam and Vizagapatam (17·4 each), Ramnad (17·5) and Cuddapah (17·9). For every 100 female deaths there were 103·6 male deaths. Racially, the highest death-rate, as in the case of birth-rate, was among the Muhammadans (23·7). **Infantile mortality.** The mortality among children under one year of age averaged 180 per mille against 190·4 in 1912. As usual the incidence of infantile mortality was heaviest in Madras (297·9). The death-rate in municipal areas was 31·9 per mille as against 34 in 1912, the quinquennial average being 34·7 per mille, and the infantile mortality per mille of registered births was 238·8. Palni returned the highest rate viz., 335·9, followed by Guntur with 319·3, while the lowest rates were in Bimlipatam (120·6) and Tellicherry (121·7).

Chief diseases. Fever. 312. Fever as usual was the chief classified cause of death, the mortality under this head being 6·7 per mille against 7·6 in 1912. Vizagapatam, Ganjam, Kurnool and Guntur returned the highest rates, ranging from

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Cholera.

Small-pox.

Plague.

Dysentery and diarrhœa.

Respiratory diseases.

15·3 to 10·5 per mille. Though not nearly so prevalent as in 1912, cholera was reported from all the districts of the Presidency and was present all the year round in nine. Anantapur and Tanjore suffered most, with death-rates of 4·7 and 2·5 per mille respectively, the ratio for the Presidency during 1913 being 0·9 and during 1912, 2·3 per mille. The incidence of cholera mortality was heaviest in January, February, July and December. There was a slight decrease in the deaths from small-pox (0·4 per mille), but the disease was present in all districts throughout the year. Seventeen municipal towns enjoyed complete immunity against 27 in the previous year. Plague caused 5,130 deaths in 17 districts against 6,651 in 16 in 1912. Eight districts were completely free from the disease while in five there were in all 9 imported cases; the disease was present all the year round in Bellary, Coimbatore and South Canara. In Tiruppattur town the death-rate from plague was 44·3 per mille. Dysentery and diarrhœa accounted for 1·6 per mille of the deaths, and Madras headed the list with a mortality rate of 10·2, the highest on record. The deaths from respiratory diseases very slightly decreased. The highest death-rates were in the towns of Coonoor (7·8), Cochin (7·4), Bellary (7·2), Tellicherry (6·8) and Ootacamund (6·0).

Europeans and Anglo-Indians. (1913-14.)

313. The statistics given above do not include Europeans and Anglo-Indians. On 31st March 1914 there were 1,047 Registrars of Births and Deaths under Act VI of 1886, the number of Registrars who performed duties under the Act being 31, of whom 9 were officers of the Registration Department, 3 of the Revenue Department and 19 were non-official Registrars. One hundred thirty-two births and 41 deaths were registered against 103 and 34 in the previous year. The disparity between these figures and the actual occurrences is apparent from the fact that in the Corporation of Madras and mufassal municipalities 181 births of Europeans, 114 deaths of Europeans, 675 births of Anglo-Indians and 485 deaths of Anglo-Indians were registered. Baptisms and burials reported among the same communities numbered 1,448 and 926 respectively.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION. (1913.)

[*G.O. No. 581, Public, dated 12th May 1914; Statistics of British India; Part V, Area, Population and Public Health—Emigration.*]

Regulated.

314. There was no emigration to Mauritius, the Seychelles or Trinidad. The embargo on emigration to Natal continued. Emigration to Fiji continued up to August 1913, 2,202 emigrants being shipped among whom were included the due proportion of women. Recruitment for British Guiana began on 20th August 1913 and continued till 5th November 1913. Only 64 coolies were sent from Madras. Of the emigrants for Fiji 298 were detained in the depot for over three months owing to the slackness of recruitment. There was an epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis in the Fiji depot and 24 persons died. Malaria was also largely prevalent. 1,192 emigrants returned from Natal in three shipments, 216 from Mauritius and 125 from Fiji.

Non-regulated.

315. The total number of passengers including children of the cooly class, who embarked for the Straits Settlements and were presumably emigrants was 117,783 against 107,842 in the previous year, the high wages offered on the rubber plantations being doubtless the chief attraction. Of the people going to Burma and Ceylon it is impossible to distinguish between genuine emigrants and ordinary passengers (such as former emigrants returning after a visit to their native land). The numbers going to Burma were 130,725 adults and children as against 111,610 in 1912, to Ceylon 190,059 as against 183,002 the previous year. Partial failure of crops in some districts and the much higher wages of Burma are the probable causes of the increased emigration to Burma, which is of a seasonal rather than a permanent character. The figures for persons returned from Straits Settlements, Burma and Ceylon show a rise also, being 72,654, 118,068 and 154,197 respectively. The net charges to Government on

account of emigration were Rs. 8,089, of which Rs. 7,955 represents a moiety of the cost of the British Consular Agent at Pondicherry and Karikal and his establishment. No coolies were sent to French colonies, but a certain number of emigrants embarked at these ports to British colonies. 2,272 persons were recruited for Assam Tea-Gardens under the Assam Labour Act during the year ending 30th June 1914, besides free coolies from the Native States whose numbers are not known. Assam emigration.

MEDICAL RELIEF. (1913.)

[*Annual Returns of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Presidency for the year 1913; Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population and Public Health—Hospitals.*]

316. The total number of institutions at the close of the year increased from 662 to 684. Seventy institutions were maintained from Provincial funds including the General, Ophthalmic, Leper, Maternity and Voluntary Venereal Hospitals in Madras City; 483 institutions were maintained from Local funds. Thirty-one private institutions received grants-in-aid, and the railway companies maintained 46 hospitals and dispensaries; there were 54 private non-aided institutions including 15 for women and children only. The special malaria hospital at Eruvadi in Tinnevelly district was again opened during the year. **Institutions.**

317. The total number of patients both in-door and out-door treated in all institutions was 7,086,278 as against 6,752,700 in the previous year, of which 343,157 were patients in the private non-aided institutions. **Relief.**

318. Malaria was diagnosed in 6·7 of the cases for treatment against 7·1 in 1912. Apart from malaria the diseases most in evidence were ulcers and skin diseases, diseases of the digestive system, diseases of the eye and respiratory affections other than tubercular and pneumonia. 15,888 cases of tubercular disease were treated and 8,079 of leprosy; in 455 cases plague was diagnosed. The number of labour cases treated was 39,307, of which 4,471 were abnormal, 198 only ended in death of the patient. The total expenditure on State-public, Local fund and Private-aided hospitals and dispensaries in the year was Rs. 27·18 lakhs. Receipts amounted to Rs. 27·55 lakhs, of which Rs. 9·63 lakhs were contributed by Government, Rs. 15·50 by Local Boards and Municipalities. Voluntary contributions amounted to Rs. 1·12 lakhs, more than double the amount subscribed in 1912. **Diseases.** **Finance.**

319. The seventy-ninth session of the college began on 2nd July 1913 and ended on 31st March 1914. Four hundred and eleven students, of whom 43 were females were on the rolls of the college as against 432 in the preceding session. Fifty-two students were Sanitary Inspectors and 22 were Sub-Assistant Surgeons deputed for post-collegiate training. One hundred and seventeen students including 8 females were engaged in the M.B. & C.M. course of study, 103 (2 females) in the L.M. & S. course. In the Apothecary classes 36 students were military pupils and 30 females. The percentage of the number of passes at the University examinations was 51·9 as compared with 57·5 in the previous year. The results of the final examinations were 34·5, the previous two years being 47·8 and 51·1 per cent. of passes. The University of Madras has adopted an entirely new set of regulations for the examinations for its medical degrees. The degree of M.B. & C.M. has been reduced to M.B. & B.S. and the courses for the latter and the L.M. & S. are identical; the difference is only in the number of marks required for a pass—50 per cent. for M.B. & B.S. and 40 per cent. for all the L.M. & S. examinations except the first, where only one-third of the marks in each subject is required. A student must now furnish proof of study at an approved college between each examination he appears for; while M.D. & M.S. degrees are to be granted after examination, and not on production of a thesis only. A new and entirely different system of **Medical College, Madras. (1913-14.)**

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

post-collegiate training for Sub-Assistant Surgeons was sanctioned and brought into operation during the year; clinical teaching in medicine and surgery has been transferred to the Royapeta Hospital, the post-mortem instruction being continued as before at the General Hospital. The course is now one of real practical value, and it is hoped in time to establish a similar and more advanced course for Assistant Surgeons.

Women students.

320. Of the 43 women students, 24 were Europeans and Eurasians, 16 Indian Christians and 3 non-Brahmin caste Hindus. Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining women students of the requisite education and mental capacity for a course in medicine. No less than 9 out of 24 students had to be dismissed from the college on the ground that they were too deficient in attainments and mental powers to benefit by the instruction. The chief difficulty in the way of women going in for anything higher than Apothecary appears to be that only one college affiliated in groups I and II of the University Intermediate examinations which are necessary or at least desirable as a preparation for study for a medical degree, accepts women students and then only 6 in the year.

Miscellaneous.

321. The college library has been reorganized and improved during the year, and the work of rearranging and cataloguing the museum and mounting specimens is making progress. The college has been well to the fore in sports, winning several of the bigger trophies open to colleges for competition in football, hockey and general athletics.

Medical schools.

322. There were during the year 267, 109 and 82 pupils on the rolls of the three Government Medical schools at Rayapuram, Tanjore and Vizagapatam against 248, 93 and 73, respectively, in the previous year. Of these the number of private pupils was 172 as against 132 in the previous year. For the Final examination for Hospital Assistants and Sub-Assistant Surgeons held in March last, 73, 15 and 13 were presented from the schools at Rayapuram, Tanjore and Vizagapatam as against 58, 19 and 8 last year; and 38, 12 and 13 passed as against 34, 15 and 8, respectively, last year. The receipts of the three Medical schools for the year amounted to Rs. 10,327 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 69,916. It has been decided that instead of spending all their time at one of the schools all Sub-Assistant Surgeon pupils should be required to undergo the first two and a half years of their course of training at the Medical College, Madras, in order that the educational standard of Sub-Assistant Surgeons may be raised to the level of that hitherto required for the L.M. & S. degree. The total maximum admission to the three Medical schools has also been fixed at 140 per year.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE, COONOOR.

(1st March 1913 to 28th February 1914.)

323. The number of patients treated in the institute continued to increase, the total for the year ending 28th February 1914 being 1,293 against 1,240 in the previous year. The number of deaths from hydrophobia was 20. Of these 3 died during the course of treatment, 3 within fifteen days from the date of its completion and 14 more than fifteen days after completing the treatment. The latter are classed as failures, giving a rate of 1·08 per cent. Two hundred and twenty-seven persons came for advice but were not treated as it was found that they had run no risk of infection. During the year research work on rabies was continued and the investigation into the causation of elephantiasis in Cochin completed. The measures ordered permissively by Government for the registration of dogs in municipalities and the destruction of ownerless dogs do not appear to have been carried out properly except in Madras city.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS. (1913.)

[*G.O. No. 607, Public, dated 19th May 1914 ; Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population and Public Health—Lunatic Asylums.*]

324. The patient capacity of the three asylums at Madras, Vizagapatam and Calicut remained at 977. During the year 293 patients were admitted and the daily average population was 582 males and 205 females. Seventeen of the admissions were voluntary under Act IV of 1912 as against 6 in the previous year. The previous year's daily average was less by 15. One hundred and forty-five patients were discharged either cured or greatly improved by the treatment in the hospitals : 113 patients died, 26 of the deaths being due to tubercle and 35 to dysentery and intestinal diseases. Of the patients at the beginning of the year 183 were criminal lunatics ; 48 more were admitted, 15 were discharged and 26 died, leaving 190 in the asylums at the end of the year. Malabar with South Canara and Madras City contributed 137 out of the 293 admissions in the year. As many as 25 patients treated in the year were suffering from insanity due to the consumption of haschish. Net expenditure rose from Rs. 1,56,568 to 1,60,182, increase in dietary charges, and building works and repairs being responsible.

Population. *Results of treatment.* *Finance.*

SANITATION.

[*The Eighteenth Annual Report of the Sanitary Board (1913), the Fiftieth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner (1913) and the Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Sanitary Engineer, Madras, for 1913.*]

Sanitary Board.

325. The total number of schemes approved by the Board during the year was 96, estimated to cost Rs. 32 lakhs. Of these 42 costing Rs. 27·67 lakhs related to municipalities and the remainder to lcoal boards. The most important are improvements to Madura and Coonoor water-works, water-supply to Erode, Tirupati, Chingleput and Narsaraopet, Negapatam drainage and hospitals at Tinnevelly and Bellary. Seventy-three of the schemes costing Rs. 5½ lakhs were within the Board's powers of final approval and seven costing Rs. 94,204 were completely executed in the year, while 31 works costing Rs. 2·14 lakhs were in progress ; 18 works estimated to cost Rs. 1·29 lakhs were awaiting settlement of such questions as land acquisition ; the remainder were deferred pending allotment of funds or abandoned for revised proposals.

Sanitary Commissioner.

326. During the year piped water-supplies were brought into partial operation in Berhampur and Vizianagram, the number of municipalities with a piped water-supply being now 24. Ootacamund continued to be the only mufassal municipality with a proper drainage system. On the whole there was an improvement in towns conservancy both as to the methods of disposal of night-soil and rubbish, and also in the strength of the conservancy staff and plant. There was some decrease in the supervising staff, but this was among the semi-menial peons and maistries and is an advantage rather than otherwise. A larger number of Sanitary Inspectors and Overseers was employed than in the previous year, viz., 156 and 47, respectively, against 146 and 37. Although the number of public latrines rose from 1,547 to 1,637, in 22 towns the accommodation was still short of requirements. The private scavenging service was in force in all municipalities and there was an increase in the number of houses served, but there was private latrine accommodation in only 40·5 per cent. of the houses of a class that should possess latrines. Sewage farming was carried on in 19 municipalities, but does not appear to be well managed. In Vizagapatam, Tanjore and Ootacamund only were the farms profitable concerns. The assignment from municipal revenues for expenditure on sanitation was Rs. 15·46 lakhs or 46·6 per cent. of the aggregate income of municipalities. Little or nothing was done in the way of opening out congested areas and providing extension sites for the persons evicted. The condition of rural

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

sanitation showed some improvement, as evidenced not only by the greater number of villages conserved (555 against 515 in the previous year) but also by the larger allotments made for sanitation and the better use made of the same : the improvement of rural water-supplies also received considerable attention during the year. Government grants in the year for water-supply, drainage and sanitation generally, to municipalities and local boards amounted to Rs. 22·55 lakhs, and the expenditure from Provincial funds on such purposes during the year was Rs. 4·43 lakhs. There have been some signs of the growth of sanitary ideas in villages, and voluntary effort to better the conditions. The allotment made by district boards from their own funds for sanitation was Rs. 5·52 lakhs or 9·2 per cent. of their income against 8·2 in 1912. The special Malaria officers continued their investigation work and one of the two additional Deputy Sanitary Commissioners sanctioned during the year was appointed.

Sanitary Engineer.

327. The Sanitary Engineer to Government with his staff was engaged on the work of designing schemes for water-supply and drainage in a number of towns. Plans and estimates, costing Rs. 20·85 lakhs, were prepared and submitted for sanction for water-supply systems or water-works improvements in Madura, Kumbakonam, Anantapur, Adoni, Vizagapatam, Guntur, Cuddalore and of Ootacamund drainage improvements. The investigation of, and preparation of plans and estimates for, improvements to Tanjore water-works, water-supply to Palni and Bellary, and for Kumbakonam, Adoni and Salem drainage reached an advanced stage. Work on the large schemes for Trichinopoly drainage and water-supply to Tuticorin and Tinnevelly-Palamcotta, for which detailed proposals had already been submitted, continued. In addition investigation work on drainage and water-supply schemes for 21 towns was in progress during the year. Water-works at Berhampur, Vizianagram, Masulipatam, Ellore, Chidambaram, Negapatam, Dindigul and Madura, and drainage works at Vellore and Madura were under execution by the Public Works Department during the year, while, in addition to other works, the improvements to Cuddapah and Kurnool water-works and the construction of experimental filters at Guindy were under the immediate control of the Sanitary Engineer.

VACCINATION. (1913–14.)

[*Annual Report on Vaccination in the Madras Presidency and on the work of the Vaccine Section of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy for the year 1913–14 ; Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population and Public Health—Vaccination.*]

Vaccination.

328. The vaccination staff comprised 82 deputy inspectors and 838 vaccinators, and during the year 1,527,112 primary vaccinations and 150,584 re-vaccinations were performed, being an increase of nearly 100,000 over the previous year. The percentage of success in primary vaccinations was 91·8 and in re-vaccination 80·5. Both lanoline and glycerine lymph were supplied to vaccinators in municipalities and the percentage of success with the latter was as high as 98·1, the percentage with lanoline lymph being 95·2. The average cost of each successful case was As. 3–8. The "trial scheme" of vaccination under which registration of births and deaths and infantile vaccination are compulsory was in force in the whole of Chingleput district and in selected areas in North Arcot, South Arcot and Madura districts. Government has, however, abandoned the general introduction of the scheme throughout the Presidency as there are large areas in which its introduction would for the present be inadvisable. The number of deaths from small-pox during 1913–14 was 20,353 against 13,535 in 1912–13 and 19,198 in 1911–12.

Lymph.

Trial scheme.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

329. *Vide* pages 213 to 228 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911-12.

EDUCATION. (1913-14.)

[*Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1913-14; Statistics of British India, Part VII—Educational.*]

Staff.

330. With a view to the more efficient supervision of education in Bangalore and Coorg, the Inspecting Agency was strengthened by the appointment of an additional Inspector in the cadre of the Indian Educational Service, the territorial jurisdiction of the old eight circles being revised and a new ninth circle with head-quarters at Bangalore was formed. Pending consideration of a larger scheme for the reorganization of the subordinate inspecting staff the retention for another year of the 48 temporary Sub-Assistant Inspectors appointed in the previous year was sanctioned. Three new posts, one of instructor in physical training for European schools and two of instructors in manual training have been created, the latter posts carrying pay of Rs. 400—20—500.

Rules and Codes.

331. The following changes in the Madras Educational Rules were made: (i) in elementary schools under public management all trained and approved teachers whose pay was less than Rs. 10 monthly have been granted an allowance sufficient to raise their monthly pay to Rs. 10; the grant of capitation allowance has been extended to trained teachers in schools containing standards higher than the third; extension of the concessions in regard to admission of pupils belonging to the backward classes to such pupils reading in schools not expressly intended for such communities: (ii) in training schools the rate of monthly stipends of secondary teachers has been raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12, and the special rate for Hindu and Muhammadan mistresses of the secondary grade from Rs. 12 to Rs. 14; stipends of Rs. 25 and Rs. 15 have been fixed for European and Anglo-Indian teachers of the elementary grade. The Grant-in-Aid Code also underwent changes in the year, of which the most noteworthy were the enlargement of the list of backward classes or castes, increase of the rate of teaching grants for trained teachers as against untrained, increase of stipend to masters and mistresses of the secondary grade from Rs. 6 and Rs. 8 to Rs. 8 and Rs. 10, respectively.

General statistics.

332. Public educational institutions rose both in number and strength by 964 and 99,604 respectively to 28,137 and 1,345,554; private institutions which also increased numbered 4,712 with a strength of 124,391. The proportion of male and female scholars to the respective population of school-going age was 39 and 8·8 per cent., which is an improvement on the previous year's figures. The increase was shared in by nearly all classes of the community, and by all districts except one.

Finance.

333. The total expenditure on education rose during the year from Rs. 158 lakhs to Rs. 180 lakhs and the net expenditure from Provincial funds after deducting fees creditable to Government was Rs. 79·20 lakhs.

The increase was borne by all the five main sources, viz., Provincial funds, District funds, Municipal funds, Fees and Private funds ; increase in the cost of education, borne by the district boards and municipalities, was, however, largely met by grants to them from Provincial funds and Imperial allotments for special purposes. Rs. 46·69 lakhs were obtained from fees and Rs. 38·66 lakhs or 21 per cent. of the total expenditure was contributed from private funds. The total direct expenditure was Rs. 119·60 lakhs against Rs. 106 lakhs the previous year and all classes of institutions shared in the increase : under indirect charges, there was a notable decrease in the expenditure on the University and a big increase in that for buildings, equipment and furniture due chiefly to Imperial grants given by the Government of India. An increase of nearly Rs. 10 lakhs on elementary and special schools was spent mainly in opening additional schools, increasing the pay of the teachers therein and towards the provision of the larger number of teachers required for the expansion of elementary education by offering higher stipends to men under training and also training extra batches in the year under report. A subsidy of nearly Rs. 15 lakhs was given for the equipment and maintenance of Board and Municipal schools ; including this subsidy or so much of it as could be spent in the year the total expenditure by local boards and municipalities on education was close on Rs. 29½ lakhs. In all Rs. 48 lakhs were expended under grants-in-aid, of which Rs. 32·31 lakhs went to schools under private management. About Rs. 34½ lakhs of the grants were Imperial assignments made chiefly in 1912–13.

University and Collegiate education.

334. Sanction of Government was obtained to a transitory regulation allowing Bachelors of Arts under the old by-laws to appear under certain conditions for the final B.A. Honours examinations in 1915 to 1917, those successful to be declared qualified for the degree of Master of Arts. A revised set of regulations for University Lectureships and Studentships have been adopted, and in connection with the proposals for the development of the study of Indian languages, more especially those of the south on modern lines, four new readerships in the Philology of Indian languages were sanctioned for 2 years. A new professorship in Comparative Philology was also created and appointment thereto made. Certain modifications were made in the regulations regarding the position occupied by languages other than English in the B.A. courses, and the course of study for the L.T. degree examination has been lightened. During the year five colleges were granted further affiliation in certain groups. The amalgamation of the University Library and the Oriental Manuscripts Library has been decided on and with the completion of the author catalogue the former is being thrown open to other than University students.

Examinations.

335. For the M.A. examination 111 candidates appeared and 58 passed against 63 and 29 in the previous year. For the B.A. examination out of 2,685 candidates who appeared in the different sections under both old and new regulations 1,521 passed. The results of the Intermediate examination were somewhat better than in the previous year, 39 per cent. of the 2,969 candidates being successful. Of the 14 candidates for the degree of Master of Laws only 1 passed ; the number of aspirants for the B.L. degree increased from 389 to 467 and 45 per cent. passed compared with 45·2 in 1912–13. The number of candidates for the First examination in Law also increased from 490 to 550, but the percentage of passes fell from 50·8 to 41·6. Ten out of 24 candidates obtained their degree as Bachelor of Engineering and only 10 out of 32 candidates passed the First examination in Engineering. The percentage of successes among candidates for the L.T. diploma was high, 123 out of 131 examined having passed.

Colleges.

336. In consequence of the American Mission College, Madura, being raised to the status of a first-grade college, the number of such colleges rose to 11, while that of second-grade colleges correspondingly decreased to 20. There was again a big increase in the number of students on the rolls of the Arts colleges, viz., from 5,547 to 7,000. Post-graduate students numbered 49 against 70 in the previous year, while the number of B.A. Honours course students rose from 203 to 325 : the great majority of

these advanced students were at the Presidency College. In the three professional colleges, viz., the Law College, the College of Engineering and the Teachers' College, Saidapet, there were 504, 380 and 102 students on the rolls against 566, 357 and 93 in the previous year. Except in the last, the results as judged by examinations were not as good as in the previous year.

Secondary education.

337. The number of pupils in secondary schools rose from 106,396 to 115,425; the number of recognized secondary schools was 332, of which 155 were complete and 9 in course of becoming so. The number of pupils reading in the three highest forms increased by over 7 per cent. to 24,756. Only 4 per cent. of secondary school scholars were in residence in hostels attached to the schools. The number of teachers increased from 4,543 to 4,748, but the increase is greater among those without professional certificates than among those with them. The general working of the Secondary School-leaving Certificate scheme continued satisfactory, though in some schools sufficient attention is not yet given to the subjects comprised in the 'B' portion of the scheme. During the year Shorthand and Typewriting was recognized as an additional optional subject. 4,860 Secondary School-leaving certificates were completed and 2,241 candidates were taking a supplementary course to improve their certificates. Considerable improvement in equipment and both general and hostel accommodation in schools was effected during the year; for equipment a special grant of nearly 4 lakhs was made to the managing bodies free of contributions. Rs. 1½ lakhs were also distributed to improve the salaries and prospects of teachers and provision made to compensate loss of fees by admitting pupils of the backward classes at reduced rates. The total direct expenditure on secondary schools was Rs. 28·69 lakhs of which public funds contributed 10 per cent., fees 77 and other sources 13 per cent. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 25-5-0.

Elementary education of boys.

338. Both the number of pupils and of schools increased, the former from 1,014,448 to 1,088,686 and the latter from 25,211 to 26,005; of the 794 new schools only 30 were Local Board or Municipal. The measures taken to encourage elementary education have already been referred to. The total expenditure on boys' elementary schools was Rs. 48·37 lakhs, of which public funds contributed 70 per cent. and fees 14 per cent. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 4-10-0; each pupil in a Government school (mostly in Agency tracts) cost Rs. 11-2-3, in a Board school Rs. 6-5-2 and in an aided school Rs. 3-15-4; the last figure however does not take into account customary presents and "rusums" to the masters, especially of the small village schools.

Special education.

339. The number of schools for special education increased further from 197 to 204 and their strength from 8,539 to 9,068, the increase having been contributed chiefly by Training schools and Sessional schools for masters. Seven new Technical schools or classes were established, but the older established schools nearly all showed a decrease in the number of scholars, and one, the Trichinopoly Edward Technical Institute, which last year had 121 pupils ceased work altogether.

Training schools.

340. The scheme for the reorganization of the Training schools for masters was introduced and the revised scales of pay already alluded to introduced in all except six of the schools. To meet the growing demand for qualified elementary teachers arrangements were made for the training of extra batches of students in almost all the existing schools for a course of 22 months and a Temporary Training school was opened at Amalapur to train 80 students for the same period. Two Higher Elementary Training schools were also opened—one at Coonoor and the other at Madras for a period of two years. The number of Training schools for mistresses remained as in the previous year, but their strength rose slightly, 466 non-European and 19 European mistresses being under training in them. Eighteen new Sessional Schools were also opened during the year and 1,770 teachers or 279 more than in the previous year were trained in them.

Technical and Industrial schools.

341. The School of Arts, Madras, the School of Commerce, Calicut, the Reformatory School, Chingleput, and the Art class, Kumbakonam, are

reported to have continued to do efficient work. Otherwise the condition of technical education does not appear flourishing. On 31st March 1914 the total number of students receiving education of a technical character was 5,280, of whom 1,210 were pursuing art education, 279 technical, 2,127 industrial, 1,651 commercial and 13 agricultural education. Under the Director of Industries a peripatetic weaving demonstration party travelled through Salem, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly districts during the year and was instrumental in introducing a certain number of fly shuttle slays and dobbies. The rebuilding and reorganization of the Technical Institute at Madura being still in abeyance, practically no work was done during the year; a class held in the Tinctorial laboratory was fairly regularly attended by the five students admitted to it.

Female education.

342. The number of non-European girls' schools, public and private, rose from 1,454 to 1,633, of which 122 were private; the number of girls attending school increased from 245,899 to 273,930, of whom more than half were reading in boys' schools. The strength of the two colleges for Indian women rose from 22 to 28 and there were besides 38 female students at other non-European colleges. A new secondary school for girls was established making the number 38, with a strength of 5,947; there was a noteworthy increase in the number of Brahmin and Muhammadan girls receiving secondary education. About 38 per cent. of the teachers employed in girls' schools are still without professional qualifications. The hostel for Brahmin widows which was opened in connection with the Presidency Training School for Mistresses has been removed to Triplicane and attached to the Government Secondary and Training School for Indian girls, and had 25 boarders at the close of the year. The expenditure on female school education rose from Rs. 9·53 lakhs to Rs. 10·80 lakhs, of which Rs. 6·43 lakhs were public funds, about ½ a lakh of the increase being due to the opening of new elementary schools.

European education.

343. One institution was newly recognized and the number of recognized institutions for the education of Europeans was thus 87; the number under instruction rose to 8,139 from 7,299. The increase may partly be attributed to the policy of aiding managers to give clothing and free meals to poor children and allowing them compensation for any remission of fees to the indigent. There was some slight improvement in the qualifications of the teachers employed; the question of establishing a training college for Europeans is still under discussion. The accommodation and equipment in schools continued to improve. The results of the High School and Primary examinations were considerably better than in the previous year, but those of the Middle School examination were poor; the failures continued to be mainly in English. The total expenditure on European institutions was Rs. 12·93 lakhs to which public funds contributed Rs. 5·35 lakhs.

Education of Muhammadans.

344. The number of institutions chiefly intended for Muhammadans was 2,439 or 131 less than in the previous year, and their strength also fell by 10,701; the decrease which is somewhat surprising after the outcry for special education for the community, was confined to the elementary schools which declined in number from 1,399 to 1,238 and in strength from 88,772 to 72,826. There was, however, an increase of one in the number of Government elementary schools and of 39 in those managed by boards and their total strength increased by 3,188. The strength of private schools rose from 37,969 to 41,867. There was an advance in the number of Muhammadan scholars in Arts colleges and secondary schools. Of the public schools intended for Muhammadans, 154 were Elementary schools for girls attended by 8,454 pupils; this is an increase of 19 in the number of schools and 1,194 in strength. A considerable number of Muhammadans were being educated in the ordinary schools, and the percentage of Muhammadan scholars to the total number of Muhammadan children of school-going age rose from 37·4 to 39·6, which is slightly higher than the Presidency average for boys. Out of the three Muhammadans who appeared for the Matriculation examination two passed; in the Intermediate Arts examination 25 out of 95 Muhammadan candidates passed. In the B.A. examination four appeared and were successful, one in Part I and three in Part II. One

Muhammadan appeared for the M.A. degree examination and one for the B.A. Honours preliminary and both were successful. There were also one or two successes in the L.T. and F.L. examinations.

Education of Panchamas.

345. The number of schools and pupils rose from 3,789 and 106,220 to 4,707 and 131,722. There were three secondary schools for girls with 281 pupils but none for boys.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL, CHINGLEPUT. (1913.)

[*Statistics of British India, Part VI, Administrative and Judicial—Jails.*]

346. The average strength fell from 240 to 237, the number on the rolls at the end of the year being 243. There were 57 admissions and 51 removals ; 50 of those newly admitted had been convicted of various forms of theft and criminal misappropriation ; one had been convicted of murder and another of culpable homicide not amounting to murder ; 11 belonged to criminal classes, making the total number belonging to such classes 71 out of 243. Thirty were casual offenders, the others having been previously convicted, and the majority will have five years in the reformatory before reaching the age for release. The general health of the pupils was not satisfactory, malaria having been very prevalent owing to two consecutive abnormal rainy seasons and the insanitary condition of the moat and irrigation channel surrounding the school. The system of allowing the senior boys out on errands and little duties of trust was successfully continued. Four boys, new admissions, escaped and were recaptured, and two of them made a second attempt ; at the Christmas camp also one boy tried to escape. One boy while out on license escaped. The earnings of the pupils under the mark system increased both in average and in the total ; the amount in the Post Office Savings Bank to the credit of the pupils was Rs. 1,276 against Rs. 1,161 of the previous year. The reports on the general education, physical training and industrial training of the boys are favourable ; the work of the weaving class was specially good. Of the boys discharged during the year, 72 per cent. obtained employment ; of the 154 pupils discharged in the last three years, 56 are following the trade taught them in the school, 33 are following other trades, and 7 have emigrated. So far as can be traced the average relapse into crime is 15 per cent.

MISCELLANEOUS. (1913–14.)

Government examinations. Technical examinations.

347. During the year the subject of Vernacular Shorthand (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese) for the Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced grades was included in the Technical Examination scheme. The total number of individual candidates registered for the three grades was 11,037 ; 478 for the Advanced, 3,256 for the Intermediate and 7,303 for the Elementary grade. The total number of subject candidates was 13,573, of whom 5,992 were successful. Three hundred and thirty-three candidates were females, of whom 170 were successful. Brahmins formed the great majority of passed candidates. In all grades the largest number of candidates entered for the Commerce group. For 26 vacancies in the grade of Civil Medical pupil 40 candidates were examined ; for 10 vacancies as Indian Military pupil only 5 candidates presented themselves ; 6 of the vacancies had to be filled by selection without competitive examination. For the 12 vacancies in the grade of Madras-Burma Sub-Assistant Surgeon pupil 38 candidates were examined. For the Special Test examinations, of 3,403 candidates who actually presented themselves 1,290 passed. The results were better than the previous year in most tests, but in the new Account Test with books, the answers showed that in most cases the candidates did not understand the rules they had before their eyes. Receipts amounted to Rs. 1,74,852 while the expenditure was Rs. 1,28,198 including refunds.

Subordinate Medical Department.

Special Test examinations.

Finance.

Lawrence Memorial School. (1913)

Strength.

348. On 31st December 1913 there were on the rolls 301 boys and 168 girls. There were 203 children registered and awaiting admission, of whom 142 are the children of British soldiers now serving or who have served in India. Of the 56 boys who left during the year 9 entered the Government Telegraph Department, 8 entered the Medical Colleges at Madras, Bombay and Calcutta after passing the entrance examination for the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, 6 obtained employment on railways, 4 enlisted in British regiments, 4 obtained other employment, 4 went to England and 13 were removed by their parents. Twenty girls left, 12 for employment, and the others to be with their parents or guardians.

Education.

349. In the Government examinations for European Schools held in November 1913, 2 boys and 4 girls appeared for the High School examination and 2 boys and 1 girl passed; for the Middle School examination 8 boys and 6 girls appeared, of whom 3 boys and 2 girls passed, one of the latter obtaining a scholarship. Two girls obtained scholarships in the Primary Scholarship examination and the three boys who appeared for the Indian Subordinate Medical Department entrance examinations all passed. Telegraphy, type-writing and music continued to be taught in addition to the ordinary school subjects. The number of staff and cadets on the rolls of D and G companies of the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles was 171 and maintained their former good reputation. There was an epidemic of measles and German measles in both the boys' and girls' schools on the reopening of the school, and one death of a boy of seven from poisoning by corrosive sublimate. The total receipts of the year including Government grant of Rs. 48,000, and an opening balance of Rs. 23,899 were Rs. 2,29,183; expenditure was Rs. 1,96,528, so that the year closes with a balance of Rs. 32,655. The average cost for a boy was Rs. 359 and for a girl Rs. 339.

(Margin notes: Health. Finance.)

School of Arts, Madras.

350. The number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1914 was 256, of whom 14 were females, and the average attendance was 183 as compared with 281 and 227 during 1912-13. The number of pupils has been steadily decreasing of late years, probably owing to the reduction in the number of stipends and scholarships which were found to be abused to some extent. The average strength however of the other two Presidency Schools of Art, at Calcutta and Bombay, has been 269 and 360 as against 359 in Madras during the last three years. During the year there were 57 scholarship-holders, of which 50 were granted by Government, 3 by the Mysore State and 4 given by the Victoria Technical Institute. The percentage of pupils who had passed some test in general education remained the same as last year. Sixty-three per cent. of the pupils of the school who entered for the Government Technical examinations passed in various subjects. The engraving class continued to be the largest class with 85 pupils, but some of the pupils come from other classes where they find the work too strenuous; the lacquer work, woodwork and jewellery classes attracted a good number of pupils each; in the latter class students are found of a considerable variety of castes; the 14 female pupils attended the drawing class only. The expenditure on the school during the year was Rs. 58,466 less Rs. 4,764 received as fees and prices of articles sold. The stock of manufactured articles finished and unfinished and materials is valued at Rs. 17,783.

(Margin notes: Industrial classes. Finance.)

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

351. *Vide* pages 239 to 241 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911-12.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS. (1913-14.)

[*Statistics of British India, Part VII—Educational.*]

Libraries.

352. The total number of readers during the year at the Connemara Library was 19,474 against 19,207 in 1912-13. Five-hundred and nine standard works were added to the library, 486 by purchase. Excluding

works of reference the most popular subjects were in the order named, Belles Lettres, History, Religion, Philology and Epigraphy, Arts and Industries, Anatomy, Biology and Natural History. With the publication of the catalogue under authors' names, the University Library was opened to the public. The foundation of a new building for the library with which the Oriental Manuscripts Library will be amalgamated was laid by the Viceroy during the year.

Oriental Manuscripts Library.

353. Nine hundred and thirty-four manuscripts were acquired for the library, and the triennial catalogue was completed and issued during the year. The number of visitors to the library increased, but only 3,034 manuscripts were consulted as against 4,210 in the previous year.

Periodicals. (1913.)

354. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published during 1913 in the Madras Presidency (including the Native States and French territory) was 372 against 363 in the previous year. There were 17 daily newspapers, of which 7 were printed in English, 7 in Urdu, 2 in Tamil and 1 in Canarese ; the last was discontinued early in the year ; 11 of these dailies were published in Madras, 2 in Bangalore, 1 in Mysore and 3 in Hyderabad. The number of newspapers and periodicals dealing with current politics rose from 87 in the beginning of the year to 117 at the end of the year. In all 132 such papers were published during the year, 29 having been newly established while 15 ceased to be issued ; 43 were published in Madras City, 40 in the mufassal, 40 in the Native States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore and Cochin and 9 in French territories of Pondicherry and Karikal. Thirty-three were published in English, 32 in Tamil, 11 in Telugu, 9 in Canarese, 14 in Malayālam, 13 in Urdu, 1 in Uriya, 1 in Konkani and 18 were bilingual or trilingual. Four pamphlets had to be prescribed under section 12 of the Press Act during the year. Security was demanded from the proprietors of 9 papers, of whom 2 furnished security, 3 ceased to publish and 4 did not begin publication. The local press continued on the whole to be moderate in tone.

Registration of books. (1913.)

355. The number of books and periodicals presented for registration during the year was 4,318, the largest on record since the enforcement of the Books Registration Act, 1867. Of the total 3,979 were original works, 248 republications and 91 translations. Books in English and other European languages numbered 1,163, in Tamil 1,418 and in Telugu 971. Two hundred and forty books in Sanskrit were published. As regards subject matter works on religion head the list with 1,632 ; language and law come next in point of numbers with 373 and 331 respectively. Two hundred and eight were works of fiction and 4 books dealt with politics. "Selections from Savara Folklore" in the Savara language and "Virumbiya Vidame" an adaptation of Shakespeare's "As you like it" in Tamil are worthy of notice ; the latter forms part of a proposed "Complete Library of Shakespeare in Tamil." The subject of travels and voyages continued to be entirely unrepresented. About 11 per cent. of the publications were intended for educational purposes. The number of copyright registrations was 687 against 661 in the previous year. The number of periodicals rose from 1,670 to 1,785.

ARTS AND SCIENCES. (1913–14.)

Government Museum.

356. The total number of visitors to the old and new buildings rose from 852,551 to 896,479. The number of gosha female visitors was 20,248 against 16,403 in 1912–13. With the co-operation of the Educational Department arrangements were made in November for demonstrations in the museum to pupils of the higher classes of high schools of Madras city. The total number of pupils who attended was 1,563. A series of demonstrations was also given to Madras teachers.

Archæology and Art.

357. Among the more noteworthy additions to the Archæology and Art section were two inscribed stone slabs discovered at Dharanikota in the Guntur district, bearing records in Telugu relating to gifts to the Buddhist shrine at Dharanikota, *i.e.*, the well-known Amaravati stupa.

Copper images of fine workmanship found during excavations for the Nellore water-works and in the well of an old temple in the Vellore Fort were acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act. A case containing representative examples of old Chinese porcelain used by Muhammadans in South India was added to the Art gallery. To the Numismatics section a considerable number of coins acquired under the Treasure Trove Act were added, including a gold Persian toman found in Malabar, gold dinars of the Khalifs found in Tinnevelly, a number of gold fanams and copper coins found in Cuddapah and probably struck by the Cuddapah Nawabs in the name of the Moghul Emperors Ahmad Shah, Alamgir II and Shah Alam and a large number of Andhra lead coins of the usual horse type found in Anantapur. Rare coins were also purchased locally and from Holland, including some of the rare lead issues of Tranquebar Mint.

Numismatics.

Other sections.

358. The exhibits in the Fabrics room have been rearranged, so as to better bring out the variety and artistic taste of the designs. Important additions were also made in the Economic, Botanical and Natural History sections, partly as a result of the tours of the Botanical and Zoological Assistants.

Marine Aquarium.

359. The Marine Aquarium continued popular but there was a fall of about 16,000 in the number of visitors. The reprint of the guide to the Aquarium has been sold out, necessitating a further edition of 2,000 copies.

Meteorology.

360. There was no change during the year in the number of observatories under the control of the Meteorologist. The chief work of the Madras office was as usual the preparation and publication of the Madras daily weather report and the rainfall returns for the Presidency. The number of rain-recording stations was increased by 1 to 475.

Astronomy. (1913)

361. At Kodaikanal the record of solar activity was maintained on the same general lines as in former years. Direct photographs of the sun on a scale of 8 inches to the diameter were obtained on 328 days. Spectroheliograms of the disc in calcium light were taken on 325 days and of the prominences on 300 days; photographs in hydrogen light were taken on 202 days. Although the commencement of the new cycle of spot activity has been indicated by the appearance of spots in high latitudes, the number of new spot groups was only 16, compared with 22 in 1912. There has also been a decrease in prominence activity; the mean daily area of the prominences observed was 2·19 square minutes as against 2·46 in 1912. The distribution of prominences in latitude was very similar to that in 1912. The large grating spectrograph was mainly employed in the study of the displacements of spectral lines at the centre of the sun's disc and at the sun's limb compared with their position in the electric arc. A continuous registration of earthquake disturbances was made with a Milne Seismometer and 61 earthquakes were recorded during the year. Magnetic observations, both continuous photographic records and absolute eye observations, were made throughout the year by the Survey of India under the general supervision of the Director of the Observatory. At Madras the only astronomical observations made are those necessary for the maintenance of an accurate time service for the whole of India. The time gun at the Fort was fired correctly on 721 occasions out of 730, giving a percentage of success of 98·8. The semaphore at the Port office was dropped correctly at 1 P.M. on every day except three when it was dropped correctly at 2 P.M.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY. (1913–14.)

[*Annual Report of the Archæological Department, Southern Circle, Madras, for the year 1913–14 (G.O. No. 1041, Public, dated 25th August 1914, and G.O. No. 920, Public, dated 4th August 1914).*]

362. The only excavation work taken up in the year was that of some cairns near Mettupalaiyam in the Coimbatore district. These contained graves and in some cases rock-cut tombs, with funeral urns containing bones, drinking and eating vessels, beads and iron and stone instruments the workmanship of which would show that these tombs were made by a race considerably more civilized than any of the existing jungle tribes that now live in the forests in this part of the Coimbatore district. No coins or inscribed articles were found to help to fix the age of the tombs. Rs. 33,133 out of a budget allotment of Rs. 43,000 was spent on conservation works during the year, considerable progress being made with the repairs to the ruins of the ancient city of Vijayanagar, now known as Hampi, in Bellary district. Vizagapatam, Guntur, Chingleput, South Arcot, Madura, Trichinopoly, North Arcot, South Canara, Bellary, Cuddapah and Anjengo districts were toured in during the year for inspection of ancient monuments, and 128 ancient monuments or groups of such were included in the standard list for conservation, while 30 were removed ; 13 monuments were entered tentatively in the list for permanent retention. The old photo-negatives of the Southern Circle have been brought back from the Director-General of Archæology's office to Madras and reclassified and numbered ; 110 new photographs were added to the collections ; a considerable number of photographs were supplied to the public, and to two officers at work on monographs ; 20 photographs of architectural details of monuments in Southern India were supplied to the architects of new Delhi. The cost of the department was Rs. 25,250. **Archæology.**

363. Four hundred and thirty-eight inscriptions were examined and transcribed, of which 354 were new ones obtained from visits to 163 villages. Twelve were copper-plate inscriptions containing records relating to the Eastern Ganga, Pallava, Vijayanagar and Eastern Chalukya dynasties. The detailed survey of the Bellary taluk in the year brought to light a number of Western Chalukya records. During the current year the remaining inscriptions on the Nataraja and Bhimeswara temples near Chidambaram were secured, most of them relating to the Chola dynasty. **Epigraphy.**

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

364. *Vide* pages 244 to 246 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911–12.

ECCLESIASTICAL. (1913–14.)

Church of England.

365. On 31st March 1914 there were in all 256 clerks in Holy Orders officiating under the license of the Bishop of Madras; of whom 31 were chaplains of the Ecclesiastical Department, 13 were clergymen receiving allowances from Government in the Civil Department, 4 other European clergymen ministering to English congregations, 40 European missionaries, 149 Indian clergymen and 19 retired Indian clergymen. During the year one Indian was ordained priest and two Europeans and one Indian were ordained deacons by the Bishop of Madras. The Bishop in Tinnevelly and Madura ordained two priests and six deacons, all of whom were Indians, while the Bishop of Dornakal ordained one European priest and sixteen Indian deacons on behalf of the Bishop of Madras. Twenty-eight clergymen received licenses in the diocese either as missionaries or as Indian pastors. Voluntary contributions received through clergymen ministering to English congregations amounted to Rs. 1,38,202.

Voluntary contributions.

Church of Scotland.

366. The establishment of the Church of Scotland in the Presidency at the close of the year consisted of four chaplains, viz., the Presidency Senior Chaplain, the Senior Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Bangalore, and the Junior Chaplains of Secunderabad and St. Andrew's Church, Madras. During the whole of the year the chaplain at Bangalore was on leave and the Presidency Senior Chaplain took his duty for him.

STATIONERY. (1913–14.)

Stationery.

367. The value of the stock with the Superintendent of Stationery at the beginning of the year 1913–14 was Rs. 11,21,407 (English stores, Rs. 6,96,712 and Indian stores, Rs. 4,24,695) against Rs. 10,65,627 (English stores, Rs. 8,20,006 and Indian stores, Rs. 2,45,621) in 1912–13. The total value of stores received during the year amounted to Rs. 9,28,676 (English stores, Rs. 5,26,795 and Indian stores, Rs. 4,01,881) against Rs. 10,47,870 (English stores, Rs. 4,89,591 and Indian stores, Rs. 5,58,279) in 1912–13. The total value of issues amounted to Rs. 11,26,490 (English stores, Rs. 5,29,351 and Indian stores, Rs. 5,97,139) against Rs. 9,92,090 (English stores, Rs. 6,12,885 and Indian stores, Rs. 3,79,205) in 1912–13. The value of stationery debited to Local funds, etc., and of stationery issued on payment amounted to Rs. 22,642 against Rs. 14,778 in the previous year (1912–13). The value of the closing balance of stores for the year was Rs. 9,23,593 (English stores, Rs. 6,94,156 and Indian stores, Rs. 2,29,437) against Rs. 11,21,407 (English stores, Rs. 6,96,712 and Indian stores Rs. 4,24,695) in 1912–13.

THE GOVERNMENT PRESS. (1913–14.)

368. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 91,532, an increase of Rs. 17,750 over the previous year which is largely due to sale-proceeds of unsuitable plant and stores from the Lawrence Asylum Press acquired in the previous year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,98,287, an increase of over Rs. 50,000 over the previous year's debit (Rs. 3 lakhs on account of the purchase of the Asylum Press being excluded). Finance.

369. The total of standard pages printed during the year was 306,089 and the total number of impressions was 145,994,558. The cost per standard page rose in all branches, that at the Central Press being As. 14–7, at Mount Road Rs. 1–5–5, at the Penitentiary Rs. 2–5–6 and at Ootacamund As. 14–11. For impressions the average cost per 1,000 was Rs. 1–0–4, Rs. 1–9–10, As. 5–5 and Rs. 4–9–5 respectively. The relatively high cost of work at Mount Road was due to the large percentage of indirect charges, and interest and depreciation on unsuitable plant which could not be fully utilized ; to some extent also the indifferent labour procurable there and the consequent larger percentage of correction hours is responsible. Outturn.

370. Additions to the plant costing Rs. 57,361 were made during the year. The production of the type-foundry included 82,895 lb. of metal cast at a debit of Rs. 45,251, which is an increased cost compared with that of 1912–13. Rubber stamps and accessories to the value of Rs. 4,324 were made and supplied, there being a saving of 51 per cent. compared with the former sources of supply. 287,342 books were bound during the year. The experiment with pulsometer machines for type-setting has not proved successful, as it has been found impossible with the kind of labour available to get the costs down to those for hand work. Two linotype machines have however been introduced, and the output of each machine is now equal to that of six hand compositors on the same class of work. Miscellaneous.

371. The printing output consisted of 75,900 standard pages and 10,050,000 impressions at an average cost per unit (excluding Cannanore) of As. 13–3 per page and Rs. 2–2–1 per 1,000. The total debit including binding was Rs. 91,788 ; there has been a very small saving as a result of the supply of forms from the Central Press. District presses.

THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT. (1913.)

[*G.O. No. 575, Public, dated 11th May 1914; Statistics of British India, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial—Medico-legal Investigations.*]

372. The total number of general analyses undertaken was 519 against 542 in the previous year, of which 29 were for private parties. A wide variety of articles were analysed, including such widely differing things as scotch ale, sardine manure, currency note and explosives. General

373. One hundred and eighty-eight cases of suspected human poisoning were sent up for examination. In 91 cases no poison was detected ; in the remaining 97 cases inorganic poisons were detected in 63 cases, and organic in 34 cases. Arsenic, mercury or their compounds were found to have been used in 46 cases, and combined with other poisons in 11 cases. Other poisons detected included atropine, datura, nux-vomica, powdered glass, opium and Cannabis indica. The percentage of detection shows a fall from 56·48 to 51·6. Two hundred and forty-four cases were investigated for blood or seminal stains or for both, and the number of articles examined was 918. The percentage of detections was 75·4. During the year an officer on special duty in Calcutta examined 173 specimens of blood stains relating to 60 cases for the presence of human blood ; human blood was detected in 151 specimens. Thirty-seven miscellaneous medico-legal cases were also dealt with. Medico-legal investigations. Stains.

374. There were 88 cases of animal poisoning sent for investigation as against 121 in the previous year. The percentage of detection was 64·8. Out of the 57 cases in which poison was detected arsenic and its compounds were found in 40. Animal poisoning.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. (1913–14.)

General.

375. Excluding dispensaries, there were 3,177 charitable institutions in the Presidency with an income of 14·43 lakhs of rupees and 55 garces of paddy during the year under report. 2,089 were maintained entirely by the general public, with contributions in the shape of subscriptions, donations and endowments in land and money, amounting to 8·52 lakhs of rupees. Four hundred and thirty-nine institutions were supported by Government at a cost of 1·72 lakhs of rupees and 70 were kept up partly by Government and partly by the public at a cost of 1·98 lakhs of rupees. The maintenance of the remaining 579 institutions costing about 2·20 lakhs of rupees devolved wholly or in part on local bodies. Classifying the institutions according to the objects to which their funds were devoted, there were 2,188 institutions intended for travellers who were provided with accommodation and in many cases with cooked food or with raw rice and other supplies. Of these 1,149 were exclusively for Hindus, 42 for Muhammadans, 2 for Europeans and Eurasians, while the remaining 995 were not restricted to any particular class. For the relief of paupers 363 institutions were maintained, of which 230 were restricted to Hindus, 12 to Muhammadans, and 5 to Europeans and Eurasians, while the remaining 116 were open to all classes irrespective of caste or creed. There were 617 institutions for the exclusive feeding and accommodation of Brahmins and Bairagis (Hindu devotees.) There were also 6 institutions for orphans and 1 for the support of the blind, the deaf and lepers. The total number of persons aided during the year at all the charitable institutions was 10,662,307 and the average number in receipt of relief daily was 43,164 or about one in every thousand of the population.

Monegar Choultry, etc. (1913.)

376. The Monegar Choultry and the Foundling Asylum, the Native Infirmary and the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry continued under the management of the Directors of the Monegar Choultry. Excluding the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry the balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 3,739–5–3 against Rs. 6,068–8–4 in the previous year. The receipts from all sources including those of the Raja Sir S. Ramaswami Mudaliyar's Lying-in-Hospital amounted to Rs. 21,793–6–2. Of this amount Government contributed Rs. 9,628–4–11, while Rs. 7,584–3–5 were realized from Government and other securities. The Corporation of Madras contributed Rs. 1,986–2–2, and subscriptions and donations amounted to Rs. 1,308–12–0. A sum of Rs. 660 was recovered from the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry and miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 625–15–8. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 22,813–9–1, of which Rs. 10,042–7–8 was spent on the Monegar Choultry and the Foundling Asylum, Rs. 10,037–2–9 on the Native Infirmary, and Rs. 2,733–14–8 being the interest received in the year on the hospital endowments was transferred to the Corporation of Madras on behalf of the Raja Sir S. Ramaswami Mudaliyar's Lying-in-Hospital. The daily average number of paupers in the Monegar Choultry was 80·34 against 75·57 in the previous year, and the daily average cost of a pauper was As. 2–3 as in the previous year. The daily average number of foundlings and stray children was only ·72 against 2·46 while the daily average cost rose from As. 1–9 to As. 2–2. In the Native Infirmary the number dieted averaged 65·19 daily and the cost As. 3–11 against 79·42 and As. 3–5 in the previous year.

Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry.

The income of the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry was Rs. 7,005–1–8 including an opening balance of Rs. 2,925–12–0. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,689–12–0, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 2,315–5–8. The daily average number of in-door and out-door paupers was 11·84 and 100 respectively against 14·29 and 98 in the previous year. The daily average cost of an in-door pauper was As. 2–3 as in the previous year and of an out-door pauper 9 pies against 8 pies in the previous year.

Triplicane Langerkhana.

377. The receipts of the Triplicane Langerkhana including an opening balance of Rs. 282–13–5 and the Government grant of Rs. 4,800 were Rs. 5,315–8–2. Expenditure was Rs. 4,905–11–1. There were 21 casualties among those in receipt of relief and 5 new admissions. The daily average of paupers receiving relief was 179 and the cost per head Rs. 2–4–2 per mensem. The number of Muhammadan paupers nominated by the Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends is now 24.

MUHAMMADANS IN THE SERVICE OF GOVERNMENT.
(1913–14.)

378. The total number of Muhammadans in the superior grades of Government service at the close of the official year 1913–14 was 8,482 as compared with 8,411 in 1912–13 and 8,188 in 1911–12. Five hundred and eighty were admitted during the year, of whom 538 secured appointments in the Police Department. The total number of appointments in superior service is 59,385, so that the proportion held by Muhammadans was 14·29 per cent. against 14·62 in the previous year. According to the census of 1911 the percentage of Muhammadans to the total population of the Presidency is 6·6. Of the total number employed, 5,999 held posts on salaries of Rs. 120 per annum and less, 1,718 drew Rs. 120 to Rs. 250 ; 345 Rs. 250 to Rs. 500 ; 265 Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 ; 107 Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,500 ; 36 Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 5,000 ; 12 Rs. 5,000 and above. Muhammadans were as usual employed in greatest numbers in the Police Department where 6,870 held appointments, 6,552 of these being below Rs. 20 a month. The Department of Law and Justice (Courts of Law) employed 468 Muhammadans, Land Revenue 260, Education 248. In other departments the numbers were comparatively small.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE
200716
R
V211, 8r N13
N14; 2

Helio-Zinco., Survey Office, Madras.
1914.